

**GPTHEORY: A FORTRAN Computer Program
for Determining Molecular Symmetry Properties**

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Thomas D. Bouman and Gordon L. Goodman



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ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

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Chemistry Division

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*Faculty of Chemistry, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

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ABSTRACT

Many simplifications and insights into quantum-mechanical calculations on molecules are possible if one uses the techniques and theorems of molecular point-group theory. However, because of the difficulty in translating the standard textbook methods of group theory into a form amenable to use on a computer, these simplifications have not been generally exploited in large-scale machine computations. Despite avoiding explicit consideration of the nonnumeric operations of the point group, we have succeeded in implementing a method in FORTRAN IV which allows one to generate all the relevant symmetry information about the molecule, requiring as input only the type of nuclei, their spatial coordinates, and parameters characterizing the atomic basis set. The method depends on the construction of a simple, artificial operator having the symmetry of the nuclear configuration and the generation of a set of prototype functions spanning all the irreducible representations of the group. These may be used to generate various types of symmetry information, including a symmetry-adapted atomic basis set, vibrational symmetry coordinates, and finite point-group vector-coupling coefficients. Listings of the computer program, known as GPTHEORY, and complete instructions for use are given.

I. INTRODUCTION

The theorems and techniques of group theory as applied to molecules with symmetry have long been recognized as a powerful tool for the theoretical chemist.¹⁻³ Use of symmetry-based selection rules, for example, has shed much light on the interpretation of atomic and molecular spectra^{4,5} and has led to many simplifications in quantum-mechanical calculations.⁶ Methods developed by Racah^{7,8} for atomic spectroscopy and extended to molecules by Tanabe and co-workers^{9,10} and by Griffith^{11,12} have made possible the determination of quantitative as well as qualitative relationships from the symmetry properties of a problem.

Until fairly recently, however, molecular symmetry properties have been generally ignored in organizing problems in molecular quantum mechanics for solution on large, high-speed digital computers. The resulting type of procedure, in which one allows the computer to calculate and manipulate all quantities in the same way, even those that group theory would say must vanish, may be termed a "brute-force" approach. The tendency to use this type of approach arises because of difficulties in translating the nonnumeric operations and manipulations of molecular point-group theory to a form that can be conveniently handled on a digital computer. Nevertheless, quantum chemists have recently come to appreciate again that an investigator who ignores symmetry not only gives up an important means of alleviating computational bottlenecks, but also foregoes insights that symmetry can give to the results of a large calculation. Thus, increased attention is currently being paid to techniques for implementing symmetry aspects for machine calculations.

Several different lines of attack have been followed in efforts to take account of symmetry in designing machine programs for quantum chemistry; a few examples, which are by no means exhaustive, will serve to illustrate these lines of attack. One method is to design a computer program around the specific symmetry properties of a particular point group, and thus to take full advantage of the qualitative simplifications occurring in a restricted class of molecules. Examples of this approach appear in the work of Joshi¹³ on hydrides with C_{3v} symmetry, that of Wahl¹⁴ on homonuclear diatomic molecules (symmetry $D_{\infty h}$), and that of McLean and Yoshimine¹⁵ on linear molecules in general.

A second category includes computer programs which are designed to accommodate the simplifications arising in a wider class of point groups, but which require the specification of various amounts of group-theoretical information as input. The IBMOL program system of Clementi and co-workers,¹⁶ for example, uses selection rules in eliminating the handling of zeros; however, the user must provide the program with a symmetry-adapted basis set and certain indices characterizing the point group. The POLYATOM system¹⁷ generates lists of nonvanishing integrals by extensive manipulation of input tables of symmetry operations and their effects on atoms and atomic basis functions. Symmetry- and spin-adapted Slater determinantal configuration functions for molecules with no higher than two-fold degeneracies may be generated automatically by the projection operator method of Gershgorn and Shavitt,¹⁸ if a symmetry-adapted atomic basis set is provided. A semiempirical calculation organized for symmetry has been programmed by Glarum,¹⁹ who requires the user to supply the irreducible representation matrices for the point group under consideration. Again, no degeneracies higher than two are permitted. A final example in this category is the automation by several investigators of problems in molecular vibration and rotation.²⁰ The methods have in common the requirement that the user provide the transformation from internal to symmetry coordinates.

Several attempts have been made to generate the required group-theoretical information on the computer. Possibly the first such method to be implemented was developed by Flodmark and Blokker.²¹ These authors concentrated on the detailed properties of the group itself, such as the actual irreducible representation matrices, and generated symmetry-adapted functions with an automated version of the same techniques and formalism one employs in discussing the symmetry aspects of such a problem in a group-theory textbook. The user must supply the program with the multiplication table of the group. Gabriel^{22,23} has developed and is implementing a computer-oriented method for finding symmetry-adapted functions which avoids explicit use of the representation matrices, but makes use of the generators for the group and their commutator algebra. His work may be regarded as providing a rigorous theoretical justification for the method we have developed.

An approach much closer in spirit to the one we have implemented has been proposed by Moccia.²⁴ Rather than working with the symmetry-group operations and irreducible representations themselves, he uses instead group-theoretical theorems which basis functions and operators must satisfy if they are to be symmetry-adapted. Standard techniques of calculating quantum-mechanical integrals and diagonalizing matrices are employed to generate a symmetrized basis set in a numerical way well suited to the capabilities of a digital computer. Moccia's method, however, is dependent on the assumption that the unsymmetrized atomic basis functions comprise sets of "equivalent orbitals"²⁵ which are permuted among themselves by the symmetry operations of the point group. Thus, a pre-transformation of the atomic basis functions into spatially equivalent orbitals must be performed before the method can be used; this may be a nontrivial task, especially if extended basis sets are employed. Furthermore, the construction of spatially equivalent orbitals in some cases requires hybridization of the atomic basis functions; this involves assumptions about the nature of the basis functions which go beyond those strictly determined by symmetry.

Chung and Goodman^{26,27} have extended Moccia's work to obviate the need for using "equivalent orbitals" and have succeeded in producing canonical symmetry-adapted atomic basis sets from the atomic coordinates and initial Slater-type atomic orbitals alone. Their work and the present work have influenced each other.

To obtain symmetry coordinates for their work on vibrational spectra of polymers and other molecules, Gussoni and Zerbi²⁸ have implemented a method similar in spirit to Moccia's. By setting up the \mathbb{Q} matrix for a set of internal nuclear-displacement coordinates and diagonalizing it, they produced a transformation that takes the original internal coordinates into symmetry coordinates.

Our present work is motivated in part by the desire to develop an efficient and systematic way of introducing symmetry into large-scale computing efforts, and also by the wish to explore new algorithms for solving standard problems--algorithms suggested by the numerical capabilities of digital computers and their associated scientific programming languages. If such a method is to be widely used, it should fulfill the requirements of speed, generality, simplicity of input, and transferability from one type of problem to another.

In the following sections, we describe a method of generating group-theoretic information on a machine in a form that is readily usable for subsequent computation. As we show, it is in fact possible to obtain virtually all relevant symmetry information, both qualitative and quantitative, for a quantum-mechanical problem without recourse to any standard textbook representation for, or explicit consideration of, the elements forming the point group. We adopt the point of view that what really interests us is not rotations, reflections, etc., nor group multiplication tables and irreducible representation matrices, nor even how functions transform under the symmetry operations. We are interested rather only in numerical relationships, such as whether a matrix element is zero or nonzero, and what ratios exist between nonzero elements. Hence we work with matrix elements from the start.

In the method to be described, we rely substantially on the following theorem in group theory, which we state without proof:

Theorem. If a matrix has a structure embodying the full symmetry of the particular nuclear geometry, its eigenvectors form bases for irreducible representations of the point group of the molecule, provided that there are no accidental degeneracies in the eigenvalues.

A matrix having this structure is the matrix of an operator that itself possesses the symmetry of the nuclear framework. In the statement of this theorem, "a structure embodying the full symmetry of the particular nuclear geometry" means a structure that is left unaltered by each operation of the point group to which the nuclear framework belongs, but one that is altered by any operation under which the nuclear framework is not invariant.

In our method, two artificial operators totally symmetric with respect to the nuclear framework are constructed, and a set of functions is chosen to span all the symmetry species occurring for the point group.* These functions then comprise a standard set against which the symmetry aspects of any other functions can be aligned, and with which other group-theoretic information can be obtained.

*It is clear at this point that linear molecules should be excluded from this method, since their possible symmetry species are not finite in number. However, this class of molecules is already well endowed with computer-oriented techniques taking advantage of symmetry.

II. THEORY AND TECHNIQUES

A. Basic Group Theory

We begin this section with a brief review of representation theory. Let $\underline{\varphi}$ be a set of functions $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots$, associated in some way with a molecule belonging to a point group G . We assume that $\underline{\varphi}$ is complete in the sense that any symmetry operation \underline{R} of G transforms each of the functions, φ_j , say, into a linear combination of the other functions in the set

$$\varphi'_j \equiv \underline{R}\varphi_j = \sum_k \varphi_k A_{kj}(\underline{R}), \quad (1)$$

or, in matrix-vector notation,

$$\underline{\varphi}' = \underline{\varphi} \underline{A}(\underline{R}). \quad (2)$$

Thus, each such operation \underline{R} has a matrix $\underline{\underline{A}}(\underline{R})$ associated with it. One can easily show (see, e.g., Ref. 6) that the set of matrices $\underline{\underline{A}}(\underline{R})$ forms a representation of the group G . Although this representation is in general not the simplest possible, we can find a reduction matrix $\underline{\underline{U}}$, corresponding to a unitary transformation of $\underline{\varphi}$ that generates a new set of representation matrices $\underline{\underline{B}}(\underline{R})$ which factor into the simplest possible or irreducible representations of G ,

$$\underline{\underline{B}}(\underline{R}) = \underline{\underline{U}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{A}}(\underline{R}) \underline{\underline{U}}. \quad (3)$$

The same transformation applied to the functions $\underline{\varphi}$ converts them to a set of functions $\underline{\psi}$ which form bases for irreducible representations of G :

$$\underline{\psi} = \underline{\varphi} \underline{U}. \quad (4)$$

This new set of functions is said to be symmetry-adapted to the group G , and satisfies all the usual symmetry-selection rules and other relationships.

Our interest therefore centers on the determination of the reduction matrix $\underline{\underline{U}}$ for a given set of functions, in a computer-oriented way. We identify three major stages in our procedure. First, the functions are transformed to a set decomposed according to definite symmetry types; second, particularly simple functions are extracted from these initial symmetrized functions; finally, a standard phase choice is imposed to yield canonical symmetrized functions.

B. Generation of Standard Representatives for the Symmetry Species of the Finite Point Group

1. The Totally Symmetric Operator

We address ourselves first to the choice of an operator P which possesses the full symmetry of any given nuclear geometry. The nuclear-attraction potential field and, of course, the complete Hamiltonian operator for a molecule are examples of such operators which normally occur in a quantum-mechanical calculation. We want to construct, however, an artificial operator for which the matrix elements are almost trivial to compute, and which has no more and no less invariance under rotations and reflections than do these naturally occurring ones.

A simple operator having these symmetry properties, one that avoids placing undue weight on symmetry-dictated nodal surfaces occurring for various functions, is the operator that annihilates a function everywhere except at a finite number of points that are members of the set S :

$$P(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{v \in S} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_v) \quad (5)$$

such that the points in S lie on circles defining a plane perpendicular to the line joining each nucleus to the center of nuclear charge of the molecule of interest, as shown in Fig. 1. Evaluation of the matrix elements of P then reduces to summing the values of the integrand at the points in S .

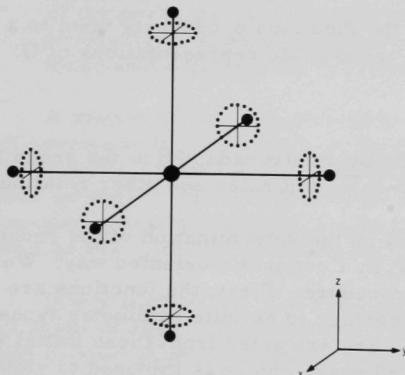


Fig. 1

Disposition of the Set of Points S at Which the Operator P of Eq. 5 Is Defined, Shown for an Octahedral MX_6 Molecule. ANL Neg. No. 121-4299.

This set of points defining P may be viewed either as one that goes identically into itself under all the operations of the point group G , or as an approximation to a set of symmetrically disposed circles (where the summation in Eq. 5 is replaced by a sum of line integrals). In practice,

the two interpretations appear to be equivalent, in that no practical accuracy is lost if the points do not exactly transform into one another. Transformation coefficients good to 11 significant figures are generally obtained with 24 equally spaced points on each circle, even in cases in which the circle encloses a fivefold symmetry axis. Our choice of operator has the advantage not only of making the computations simple, but also of freeing as much as possible the determination of symmetry properties from other details of any problem in which they are to be used.

2. Choice of Basis Functions

In choosing a "standard set" of functions to symmetry-adapt, we require that each symmetry species occur at least once in the representation spanned by these functions. A particularly convenient choice is the set of $2L + 1$ orbital-angular-momentum eigenfunctions, $Y_{LM}(\theta, \phi)$, of appropriately high L -value. In a spherically symmetric environment, these functions span a $(2L+1)$ -fold-degenerate irreducible representation of the three-dimensional full rotation group $SO(3)$. As the symmetry of the environment is lowered, this erstwhile irreducible representation splits into the various irreducible representations appropriate to the finite point group. By choosing L high enough, therefore, we are assured that each possible new representation will be spanned at least once.^{2,29,30} If a center of inversion is present, two distinct L values are in fact required: an even one, L_g , for the representations that are even with respect to inversion, and an odd one, L_u , for those of odd parity. (The selection of the proper set of functions for any particular case of chemical significance, i.e., for any point group having no higher than an eightfold rotation axis, is built into the program. It can be shown that $L = 16$ is the highest one needs to span all the symmetry species that occur in these cases.)

For convenience of computation and ease of visualization, we choose the following real combinations of the Y_{LM} :¹¹

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_0^{(L)} &= Y_{LO}; \\ S_{2M}^{(L)} &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_{L,-M} - Y_{L,-M}^*); \\ S_{2M+1}^{(L)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_{L,-M} + Y_{L,-M}^*); \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

where

$$Y_{L,-M} = (-1)^M Y_{LM}^*.$$

[†]See Ref. 8, where Eqs. 2.5.6 and 2.5.29 provide the definitions used here for the $Y_{L,M}$.

This entails no loss of generality. We index the functions sequentially by the integer K , $K = 1, 2, \dots, 2L + 1$. Let this set be denoted $S_K^{(L)}$, or simply $\tilde{S}^{(L)}$; a simple radial dependence, $R(r) = r^{-1}$, is assumed a part of the functions $\tilde{S}^{(L)}$ in order to avoid accidental degeneracies. The functions are centered at the center of nuclear charge, which is chosen as the origin of the master coordinate system.

3. Construction of Crude Symmetry Vectors

By the Theorem in Sec. I, a unitary transformation \tilde{W} which diagonalizes a matrix \tilde{P} , totally symmetric with respect to the point-group operations,

$$\tilde{W}^{-1} \tilde{P} \tilde{W} = \tilde{P}_D, \quad (7)$$

produces eigenvectors that belong to definite symmetry types. We therefore compute the matrix of P over the set $S^{(L)}$ and diagonalize it by means of a unitary matrix \tilde{W}^* . This transformation defines a symmetry-adapted set of functions $\tilde{F}^{(L)}$ through

$$\tilde{F}^{(L)} = \tilde{S}^{(L)} \tilde{W}. \quad (8)$$

These new functions $\tilde{F}^{(L)}$ do already transform irreducibly, but they are not yet in a sufficiently well-defined form to be suitable for subsequent applications.

In particular, we must first find out how many different symmetry species are spanned by the set \tilde{F} , and identify which functions belong to which species. To do this, we sort the \tilde{F} first according to the degeneracies of their associated eigenvalues. We still must distinguish among species with the same degeneracy, but with different symmetry behavior. For this purpose, we choose a second totally symmetric operator, P' , of the type of Eq. 5, but defined on a different set of points S' , with matrix elements

$$P'_{\mu\nu} = \left\langle S_\mu^{(L)} | P' | S_\nu^{(L)} \right\rangle. \quad (9)$$

In general, the matrix \tilde{W} that diagonalized \tilde{P} does not completely diagonalize P' , but produces a matrix,

*The choice of algorithm for diagonalization in this method is not a matter of indifference. If degeneracies are present, the Givens-Householder technique introduces mixing in the eigenvectors where there is none in the matrix, corresponding to an arbitrary rotation of the coordinate axes. The Jacobi method, for one, gives eigenvectors that retain the simple structure of the original matrix, and is therefore preferable.

$$\tilde{W}^{-1} \tilde{P}' \tilde{W} = \tilde{M}, \quad (10)$$

having the structure shown in Fig. 2. The nonzero off-diagonal elements of \tilde{M} connect functions F_i belonging to the same symmetry species, so we can now assign a unique symmetry label to each function.

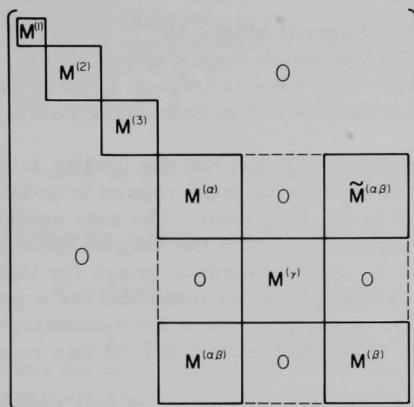


Fig. 2

Structure of Matrix \tilde{M} from Eq. 10, Showing Off-diagonal Blocks Connecting Sets of Functions Belonging to the Same Symmetry Species. The blocks on the diagonal are themselves diagonal, with equal diagonal elements within a block. ANL Neg. No. 121-4451.

4. Case of Inversion Symmetry

A molecule possessing inversion symmetry will require that the above procedure be repeated for the ungerade representations. One then has two sets of functions, which together span all the irreducible representations of the point group. Since the symmetry behavior of functions in one set differs from that of corresponding members of the other set only in their inversion parity, it is useful to establish a correspondence between the two sets of symmetry labels that have been assigned. Any matrix element of P between members of the sets $\tilde{F}^{(Lg)}$ and $\tilde{F}^{(Lu)}$ must vanish because of the parity difference. However, if one first forms a new set of functions

$$Y_{L''M''} = \sum_{MM'} (L''M''|LML'M') Y_{LM} Y_{L'M'}, \quad (11)$$

where $L'' = L_u$, $L = L'$, and the quantities $(L''M''|LML'M')$ are the usual Clebsch-Gordan coefficients,⁸ these new functions must performe have even parity, as the product of two sets of like parity. Since the L'' and M'' values determine the behavior of the functions toward rotations and reflections, the coefficients \tilde{W} that symmetry-adapt the real analogues of the $Y_{L''M''}$ are the same as those that symmetrize $\tilde{S}^{(Lu)}$. The nonzero matrix elements

$$\langle F_\mu^{(L'')} | P | F_\nu^{(Lg)} \rangle$$

then identify symmetrized functions differing only in their behavior toward inversion.

5. Imposition of a Standard Phase Choice

If all sets of functions belonging to the same symmetry species have the same phase, the individual off-diagonal blocks $M^{(\alpha\beta)}$ of Eq. 10 are also diagonal, and we have achieved the maximum factorization of the matrix. To accomplish this, and at the same time to impose a canonical phase choice on all symmetry vectors, we proceed in two stages.

First, we find the set of functions \tilde{S} that has the lowest L value capable of spanning a particular representation, without regard to possible inversion-parity distinction. Denote this set by $\tilde{S}(\text{min})$. The axis system and phase evinced by the eigenvectors resulting from the diagonalization of the matrix of P over this set are taken as the canonical phase for that representation.³⁰ (The way in which the set $\tilde{S}(\text{min})$ is identified for a particular representation is a special case of the procedure for symmetry-adapting an arbitrary set of functions, described in Sec. II.C of this report.)

Second, we align the phases of all occurrences of that representation in the set \tilde{F} with the canonical phase by means of a unitary transformation \tilde{T} , described in Sec. II.E. If inversion symmetry is present, the procedure is best elucidated through an example. Suppose that the set of spherical harmonics with $L = 1$ is the smallest set capable of spanning a representation labeled T_{1u} in the group under consideration. Then the phases of all occurrences of T_{1u} in the set $\tilde{F}^{(L_u)}$ are aligned with that of the $L = 1$ set. This phase choice is then also imposed on all occurrences of T_{1g} in $\tilde{F}^{(L_g)}$. The problem of parity is circumvented by using an A_{1u} operator to connect the two sets of functions: One identifies the A_{1u} function in the set $\tilde{F}^{(L_u)}$ and multiplies P by it, thereby forming a new odd-parity operator,

$$P_u = F(A_{1u}) \times P. \quad (12)$$

The off-diagonal blocks of matrix elements of P_u are made diagonal by the method given in Sec. II.E.

The transformations just described may be collected into a matrix $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ which, when applied to the $\tilde{F}^{(L)}$, defines a new set of functions $\tilde{\psi}^{(L)}$:

$$\tilde{\psi}^{(L)} = \tilde{F}^{(L)} \tilde{\mathcal{T}} = \tilde{S}^{(L)} \tilde{W} \tilde{\mathcal{T}} = \tilde{S}^{(L)} \tilde{V}'. \quad (13)$$

These functions now have all the well-defined symmetry behavior and phase choices that are desirable for use in calculations, and as such they could be used as our standard set of functions spanning all possible symmetry types in the point group. If the set $\tilde{\Psi}^l$ contains two or more representatives of a given symmetry species, however, these vectors will mix together in a way determined by the operators we have used, and hence in a way that bears no interpretive significance. To "undo" this arbitrary mixing, we may apply a final transformation \tilde{B} which maximizes the number of zeroes in \tilde{V}^l while preserving the symmetry properties. The construction of \tilde{B} is described in detail in Ref. 26. The functions $\tilde{\Psi}^{(L)}$,

$$\tilde{\Psi}^{(L)} = \tilde{\Psi}^l \tilde{B} = \tilde{S}^{(L)} \tilde{V}^l \tilde{B} = \tilde{S}^{(L)} \tilde{V}^l, \quad (14)$$

comprise the standard set, called prototype functions.

6. Example: The Octahedral Group O_h

As an example of the prototype functions and the standard phase choices we have implemented, we consider the octahedral group O_h . The irreducible representations of O_h and their degeneracies are indicated in Table I. The lowest L values that span all the even- and odd-parity representations are $L_g = 6$ and $L_u = 9$, respectively. If $\Gamma(L=6)$ and $\Gamma(L=9)$ are the corresponding representations, then under the operations making up the group O_h they reduce as follows:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma(L=6) &\rightarrow A_{1g} + A_{2g} + E_g + T_{1g} + 2T_{2g}; \\ \Gamma(L=9) &\rightarrow A_{1u} + A_{2u} + E_u + 3T_{1u} + 2T_{2u}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

TABLE I. Symmetry Species of the Point Group O_h

Symbol		
Even Parity	Odd Parity	Degeneracy
A_{1g}	A_{1u}	1
A_{2g}	A_{2u}	1
E_g	E_u	2
T_{1g}	T_{1u}	3
T_{2g}	T_{2u}	3

Figures 3 and 4 show the simplest representatives of each symmetry species in O_h , derived from real spherical harmonics, and indicate the standard phase choices against which the prototype functions are aligned.

The behavior of the symmetry-adapted prototype functions for $L = L_g$ and $L = L_u$ is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. These figures were generated and plotted by the computer as a program option, and illustrate a type of incidental application for which the program might be useful. The transformation coefficients making up the matrix V in Eq. 14 are real combinations of those given in Appendix 2 of Ref. 11.

C. Symmetry-adaptation of an Arbitrary Closed Set of Functions

1. Allowed Function Classes

We have placed a good deal of emphasis thus far on the construction of the prototype functions and their phases. This effort was well spent, however, since it now becomes an easy task to symmetry-adapt virtually any set of functions associated with the molecule, that is, to find the reduction matrix \tilde{U} of Eq. 4. For this to be possible, it is usually necessary to

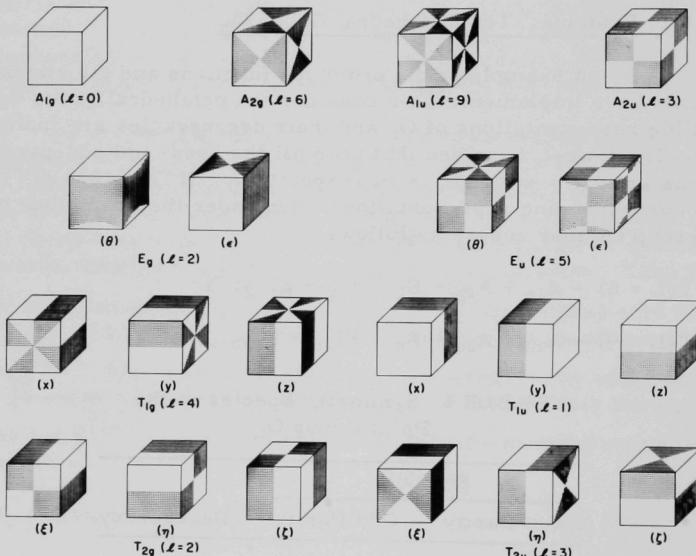


Fig. 3

Computer Plots of Real, Symmetry-adapted Spherical Harmonics Centered at the Origin Giving the Simplest Occurrence of Each Even-parity Representation of O_h . The functions are evaluated on the surface of a unit cube, and the shaded areas represent negative function values. Subspecies labels are those used in Ref. 11. ANL Neg. No. 121-4440.

Fig. 4

Computer Plots of the Simplest Occurrence of Each Odd-parity Irreducible Representation of O_h . ANL Neg. No. 121-4438.

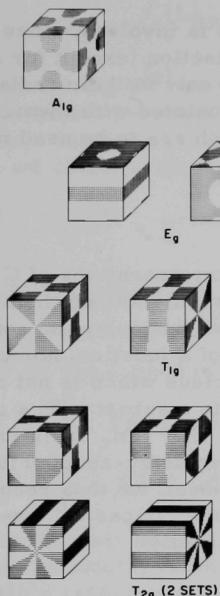


Fig. 5

Symmetry-adapted Prototype Functions
($\ell = 6$) Spanning All the Even-parity
Representations of O_h . ANL Neg.
No. 121-4439.

require only that the set be closed, in the sense that Eq. 1 is valid. These functions may be of various types: For example, in an ab initio calculation of electronic properties, they may be atomic basis functions centered on the individual atoms. For problems in molecular dynamics, they may be the Cartesian displacements of the nuclei. To illustrate an important case, we will carry through the example of determining a symmetry-adapted atomic basis set.

2. Example: Atomic Basis Set

Let \tilde{X} be the set of all atomic orbital basis functions to be used in a subsequent calculation; a typical member is $x_{nlm}^A(R_A, \theta_A, \phi_A)$, whose quantum numbers are n , ℓ , and m , and whose origin is at atom A. We may choose the functions to be real without infringing on the generality of the method. From \tilde{X} we may extract a smaller set X which contains all values of the angular indices, ℓ and m , represented in \tilde{X} , but with only one representative radial part for each ℓ value within a class of symmetry-related

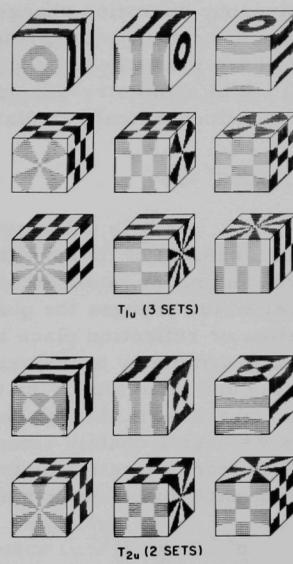


Fig. 6

Symmetry-adapted Prototype Functions ($\ell = 9$)
Spanning All the Odd-parity Representations
of O_h . ANL Neg. No. 121-4437.

atoms, or atom type.* Again, no loss of information is involved, since no point-group operation changes the radial part of a function (except for a change of origin), and therefore functions that differ only in their radial parts have the same transformation coefficients associated with them. The final set of symmetry-adapted functions from $\tilde{\chi}$, which are to be used in a quantum-mechanical calculation, are denoted $\tilde{\rho}$:

$$\tilde{\rho} = \tilde{\chi} \tilde{U}. \quad (16)$$

As $\tilde{\chi}$ is subjected to the various symmetry operations of G , certain subsets of its constituent functions transform only among themselves and never into members of another subset. In particular, no rotation or reflection changes the quantum numbers n or ℓ of a function, nor can a rotation or reflection place the function on a new nucleus which is not related by symmetry to the original nucleus. We denote a subset with a given ℓ -value and atom type τ by $\chi^{\ell\tau}$; the subset contains $(2\ell+1) n_{\tau}$ basis functions, where n_{τ} is the number of atoms in τ . The symmetry-adapted functions we desire contain components within a given subset; we thus recognize that the transformation matrix \tilde{U} also factors into submatrices $\tilde{U}^{\ell\tau}$, permitting each subset to be symmetry-adapted independently:

$$\tilde{\rho}^{\ell\tau} = \tilde{\chi}^{\ell\tau} \tilde{U}^{\ell\tau}. \quad (17)$$

Each subset in $\tilde{\chi}$ is treated the same way; in the remainder of this section, therefore, the superscripts will be omitted for brevity. Further, since the actual radial dependence factors out of the symmetry transformation, we ignore it and replace it by $R(r) = r^{-1}$ for ease of computation; the only requirement on $R(r)$ is that it be sufficiently distinctive to avoid accidental degeneracies.

3. Symmetrization Procedure

The initial stages of symmetry-adaptation proceed as outlined previously: the matrix of P over the subset $\tilde{\chi}$ is calculated and diagonalized by a transformation \tilde{W} . A new set of functions $\tilde{\rho}$ is formed from $\tilde{\chi}$,

$$\tilde{\rho} = \tilde{\chi} \tilde{W}. \quad (18)$$

To determine what representations are contained in $\tilde{\rho}$ and to line up phases, we reintroduce the real harmonics $\tilde{S}^{(L)}$ and calculate a connection matrix \tilde{Q} ,

*Operationally, we define an atom type to include all atoms of a given chemical element that are "equidistant" from the center of nuclear charge. According to the looseness of the criterion applied to determine "equidistance," a user may optionally include atoms that are not strictly related by a symmetry operation. In studies of small distortions from an equilibrium geometry, this option allows one to avoid abrupt changes of symmetry adaptation as the nuclear geometry changes continuously.

$$Q_{ij} = \langle s_i^{(L)} | P | x_j \rangle. \quad (19)$$

Then, letting $\tilde{V}^{(\alpha)}$ be the set of prototype transformation vectors associated with the α th prototype eigenvalue, of degeneracy n_α , and $\tilde{W}^{(\beta)}$ the set of atomic basis-function eigenvectors from eigenvalue β , of degeneracy $n_\beta = n_\alpha$, we compute the $n_\alpha \times n_\alpha$ matrix

$$\tilde{M}^{(\alpha\beta)} = \tilde{V}^{-1}^{(\alpha)} \tilde{Q} \tilde{W}^{(\beta)}. \quad (20)$$

If $\tilde{M}^{(\alpha\beta)}$ contains any nonzero elements, then $\tilde{W}^{(\beta)}$ carries the same symmetry species as $\tilde{V}^{(\alpha)}$. The phase of $\tilde{W}^{(\beta)}$ is made to correspond to that of $\tilde{V}^{(\alpha)}$ by the method of Sec. II.E.

The new basis functions $\tilde{\xi}'$,

$$\tilde{\xi}' = \tilde{P} \tilde{\xi} = \tilde{X} \tilde{W} \tilde{T} = \tilde{X} \tilde{\xi}', \quad (21)$$

have the well-defined transformation properties necessary to induce maximum symmetry factorization in a calculation. However, if the same irreducible representation is spanned more than once in a set of functions $\tilde{\xi}'$, the different sets still mix together in a way determined by the operator P . The method described in Ref. 26 determines a final transformation \tilde{B}' , which produces a simple set of coefficients in \tilde{U} :

$$\tilde{\xi}' = \tilde{\xi}' \tilde{B}' = \tilde{X} \tilde{U}' \tilde{B}' = \tilde{X} \tilde{\xi}'. \quad (22)$$

The procedure is repeated for each set $\tilde{X}^{\ell\tau}$.

D. Finite Point-group Vector-coupling Coefficients

1. Definition and Properties

Let \tilde{F}_Γ and $\tilde{G}_{\Gamma'}$ be two sets of functions forming bases for the irreducible representations Γ and Γ' , respectively, of the point group. Consider a new set \tilde{H} with $n_\Gamma \times n_{\Gamma'}$ members formed by taking all possible products of pairs $F_{\Gamma\gamma} \times G_{\Gamma'\gamma'}$, where γ and γ' label the different subspecies in Γ and Γ' . The elements in \tilde{H} provide a new basis set for representations of the point group. A representation Γ'' is contained in the direct product $\Gamma \times \Gamma'$, if symmetry-adapted functions $H_{\Gamma''\gamma''}$ can be constructed from \tilde{H} by means of a suitable unitary transformation:¹²

$$H_{\Gamma''\gamma''} = \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\gamma'} (\Gamma''\gamma'' | \Gamma\gamma\Gamma'\gamma') F_{\Gamma\gamma} G_{\Gamma'\gamma'}. \quad (23)$$

The coefficients $(\Gamma''\gamma''|\Gamma\gamma\Gamma'\gamma')$ in Eq. 23 are called vector-coupling coefficients. In the full rotation group, these coefficients occur in the coupling of two angular momenta to form a third:

$$Y_{\ell''m''} = \sum_m \sum_{m'} (\ell''m''|\ell m \ell' m') Y_{\ell m} Y_{\ell' m'}. \quad (24)$$

In this case, the coefficients are also called Clebsh-Gordan coefficients.⁸ The vector-coupling coefficients are defined to be orthonormal in the sense:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{\gamma \gamma'} (\Gamma_1 \gamma_1 |\Gamma \gamma \Gamma' \gamma') (\Gamma \gamma \Gamma' \gamma' | \Gamma_2 \gamma_2) &= \delta_{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2} \delta_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \delta(\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma_1); \\ \sum_{\Gamma'' \gamma''} (\Gamma \gamma_1 \Gamma' \gamma'_1 | \Gamma'' \gamma'') (\Gamma'' \gamma'' | \Gamma \gamma_2 \Gamma' \gamma'_2) &= \delta_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \delta_{\gamma'_1 \gamma'_2}; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

where $\delta(\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma_1)$ is unity if $\Gamma \times \Gamma'$ contains Γ_1 , and is zero otherwise. Because vector-coupling coefficients completely describe the geometric relationships between various basis functions, any quantum-mechanical matrix element can be factored into a part which is determined by only geometric properties and a second part which depends on rotationally invariant properties of the particular wave functions and operator:

$$\langle F_{\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''} | A_{\Gamma\gamma} | G_{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'} \rangle = (\Gamma''\gamma'' | \Gamma\gamma\Gamma'\gamma') \langle F_{\alpha''\Gamma''} | A_{\Gamma} | G_{\alpha'\Gamma'} \rangle. \quad (26)$$

The second factor on the right is called the reduced matrix element, and the theorem that assures this factorization is called the Wigner-Eckart theorem.¹² If Γ , Γ' , and Γ'' are degenerate irreducible representations, considerable labor may be saved in calculating matrix elements among the members of the degenerate sets by calculating the reduced matrix element only once.

2. Method of Calculation

To compute the vector-coupling coefficients for finite point groups, we use the fact that the real spherical harmonics in terms of which we expand prototype functions for the finite group are themselves symmetry-adapted to the full rotation group. In showing the derivation, we find it convenient to revert to the complex functions \tilde{Y}_{LM} , which are then related to the prototype functions $\tilde{\psi}^{(L)}$ of Eq. 14 by a complex transformation $\tilde{G}^{(L)}$:

$$\tilde{\psi}^{(L)} = \tilde{Y}^{(L)} \tilde{G}^{(L)}, \quad (27)$$

or

$$\psi_{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}^{(L)} = \sum_{M=-L}^L Y_{LM} C_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}. \quad (28)$$

The coefficients $C_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}$ are related to the elements of the matrix \tilde{V} of Eq. 14 in the following way: First, let the matrix \tilde{C} be written

$$\tilde{C} = \tilde{A} + i\tilde{B},$$

where \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} are real matrices. Then,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{L0}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= V_{L1}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}; & B_{L0}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= 0; \\ A_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= \frac{(-1)^M}{\sqrt{2}} V_{L,2M+1}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}; & B_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= \frac{(-1)^M}{\sqrt{2}} V_{L,2M}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}; \\ A_{L,-M}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= (-1)^M A_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}; & B_{L,-M}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} &= (-1)^{M+1} B_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (29)$$

Now consider the matrix element

$$\left\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''}^{(L'')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'}^{(L')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}^{(L)} \right\rangle.$$

In view of Eq. 26, this can be written

$$\left\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''}^{(L'')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'}^{(L')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}^{(L)} \right\rangle = (\Gamma''\gamma'' | \Gamma'\gamma') \left\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''}^{(L'')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'}^{(L')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}^{(L)} \right\rangle. \quad (30)$$

By Eq. 28, however, we can also write

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''}^{(L'')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'}^{(L')} \middle| \psi_{\alpha\Gamma\gamma}^{(L)} \right\rangle &= \\ \sum_{M''} \sum_{M'} \sum_M C_{L''M''}^{*\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''} C_{L'M'}^{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'} C_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} \left\langle Y_{L''M''} \middle| Y_{L'M'} \middle| Y_{LM} \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Equating these two expressions and applying the Wigner-Eckart theorem to the matrix element over spherical harmonics, we obtain the final expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Gamma''\gamma''|\Gamma\gamma\Gamma'\gamma') &= \frac{(-1)^{L''} \langle Y_{L''} | Y_{L'} | Y_L \rangle}{\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''}^{(L'')} | \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'}^{(L')} | \psi_{\alpha\Gamma}^{(L)} \rangle} \\
 \sum_{M'} \sum_M C_{L'', M+M'}^{\ast \alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''} C_{L'M'}^{\alpha'\Gamma'\gamma'} C_{LM}^{\alpha\Gamma\gamma} (-1)^{M+M'} \binom{L \quad L' \quad L''}{M \quad M' \quad -M-M'}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

The quantity in front of the summation signs in Eq. 32 is not calculable directly in our method. Its magnitude is determined, however, by the condition of Eq. 25 on the vector-coupling coefficients. We are left with an arbitrary choice of sign for each trio of representations $(\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma'')$. In the absence of a well-defined means of imposing other sign choices, we choose the quantity

$$\frac{(-1)^{L''} \langle Y_{L''} | Y_{L'} | Y_L \rangle}{\langle \psi_{\alpha''\Gamma''}^{(L'')} | \psi_{\alpha'\Gamma'}^{(L')} | \psi_{\alpha\Gamma}^{(L)} \rangle}$$

to be positive for all representations and prototype L values. Since the vector-coupling coefficients are not dependent upon the inversion parity of the representations involved, we may take $L = L' = L'' = L_g$, the value that spans all the even representations of the point group.

3. Antisymmetric Direct Products

Equation 32 fails for some combinations $(\Gamma, \Gamma', \Gamma'')$ if all three sets of spherical harmonics have even L values, because of the behavior of the 3-j symbols under permutation of L values. This condition arises when two of the Γ 's are the same and the third belongs to the set of antisymmetric squares (see, e.g., Ref. 11). The summation may be made not to vanish if one of the sets of Y_{LM} is antisymmetric. Let the functions $Y_{L''M''}$, Y_{LM} , $Y_{L'M'}$ of Eq. 24 be chosen so that $L = L' = L_g$, and $L'' = L_u$. The functions $Y_{L''M''}$ are then not usual spherical harmonics, because they are antisymmetric with respect to interchange of L and L' , have even inversion parity (see Eq. 11), and in fact are multiplied throughout by $i \equiv \sqrt{-1}$. The coefficients $C_{L''M''}^{\alpha''\Gamma''\gamma''}$ that symmetry-adapt the $Y_{L''M''}$ can be inserted into Eq. 32 to obtain the desired antisymmetric vector-coupling coefficients.

4. Extensions and Uses

Vector-coupling coefficients are produced by the method described in this report for any finite point group, even for one such as the icosahedral group which has two linearly independent sets of coefficients for certain combinations of irreducible representations.¹¹ With proper

attention to phase choices, it should be possible also to generate the V, W, and X coefficients of Griffith,¹² which are the respective analogues of the Wigner 3-j, 6-j, and 9-j symbols.⁸

E. Phase Alignment of Sets of Functions Carrying the Same Symmetry Species

Let $\underline{V}^{(\alpha)}$ and $\underline{W}^{(\beta)}$ be the sets of transformation vectors associated with eigenvalues α, β , respectively, of degeneracy $n_\alpha = n_\beta$. Here $\underline{V}^{(\alpha)}$ and $\underline{W}^{(\beta)}$ need not arise from the same set of functions, but $\underline{V}^{(\alpha)}$ is assumed to have the standard phase choice. We seek a unitary transformation $\underline{T}^{(\alpha\beta)}$,

$$\underline{W}^{(\beta)} = \underline{V}^{(\alpha)} \underline{T}^{(\alpha\beta)}, \quad (33)$$

such that

$$\underline{M}^{(\alpha\beta)} \underline{T}^{(\alpha\beta)} = \underline{M}_D^{(\alpha\beta)}, \quad (34)$$

where $\underline{M}^{(\alpha\beta)}$ is the matrix connecting $\underline{V}^{(\alpha)}$ and $\underline{W}^{(\beta)}$, and $\underline{M}_D^{(\alpha\beta)}$ is diagonal, with equal diagonal elements λ . $\underline{M}^{(\alpha\beta)}$ is defined by

$$\underline{M}^{(\alpha\beta)} = \underline{V}^{-1}(\alpha) \underline{P} \underline{W}^{(\beta)}, \quad (35)$$

where \underline{P} is the matrix of a totally symmetric operator over the basis functions represented in $\underline{V}^{(\alpha)}$ and $\underline{W}^{(\beta)}$.

Suppressing the superscripts and rewriting, we obtain

$$\underline{M} = \underline{M}_D \underline{T}^{-1}, \quad (36)$$

or

$$m_{ij} = \sum_k \lambda_{ik} \delta_{ik} t_{kj}^{-1} = \lambda t_{ij}^{-1}. \quad (37)$$

Since \underline{T} is unitary, we may write

$$\sum_j |m_{ij}|^2 = \lambda^2 \sum_j |t_{ij}^{-1}|^2 = \lambda^2 \cdot 1. \quad (38)$$

Then

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\sum_i |m_{ij}|^2},$$

and $t_{ij}^{-1} = t_{ji} = m_{ij}^*/\lambda$. These small transformations $\tilde{T}^{(\alpha\beta)}$ are all that need be calculated, although formally they may be collected in one unitary transformation \tilde{T} applied to the entire matrix \tilde{W} .

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ALGORITHMS

A. Design Philosophy

The program described in this report (which we call GPTHEORY) is designed with a view to interfacing with any of several types of applications programs, as well as being a "stand-alone" program in and of itself. To facilitate interfacing, the output from the program is organized into block-common storage areas whose contents may optionally be dumped onto an external storage device. Input to the program is purposely kept to a bare minimum, namely, the number and types of atoms, their Cartesian coordinates in some convenient axis system, and "something" that characterizes the basis set. The latter may be as little as a control integer, since the program contains several prestored Slater-type atomic basis sets, from which it will extract the necessary information. Section IV of this report contains complete descriptions of the input and the output.

A potential user of this program may well envision applications that have not been specifically provided for, and may therefore need to modify the structure of the program. Hence, we have tried to make the package as modular as possible, well-defined tasks being relegated to subroutines. Furthermore, "sockets" have been provided for the user to "plug in" his own applications module with minimum trauma.

Extensive matrix manipulations and inner products, such as are used in this method, tend to involve accumulation of roundoff errors that can seriously degrade the discrimination of "zero" and "nonzero" quantities vital to our approach. This problem is handled quite well by the introduction of threshold parameters: Matrix elements and certain other quantities are compared with the zero threshold at frequent stages in the computation, and set equal to zero if they fall below. In this way, cumulative errors are minimized, and up to 15-digit accuracy is maintained in the transformation coefficients.

A good deal of intermediate printout, which is suppressed under normal operation, may be invoked as a diagnostic tool in case of trouble. Indeed, if termination occurs under conditions allowing the program to remain in control, a restart is made with intermediate output to aid in troubleshooting.

B. Logic Flow

The program is divided into several sections that are logically almost independent of one another. Overall control is therefore vested in a

short driver program, MAIN, which calls the appropriate segments, controls restarting in case of program-detected errors, and provides an interface to applications programs.

Figures 7-11 show flowcharts of the several major parts of the program. This version of the program is not organized into an overlay structure; if space is a limitation, however, the control sections (subroutines and COMMON blocks) can be put into overlays as shown in Fig. 12. (The tree structure will, of course, differ somewhat for different machines: It is shown here for the IBM 360 Linkage Editor.)

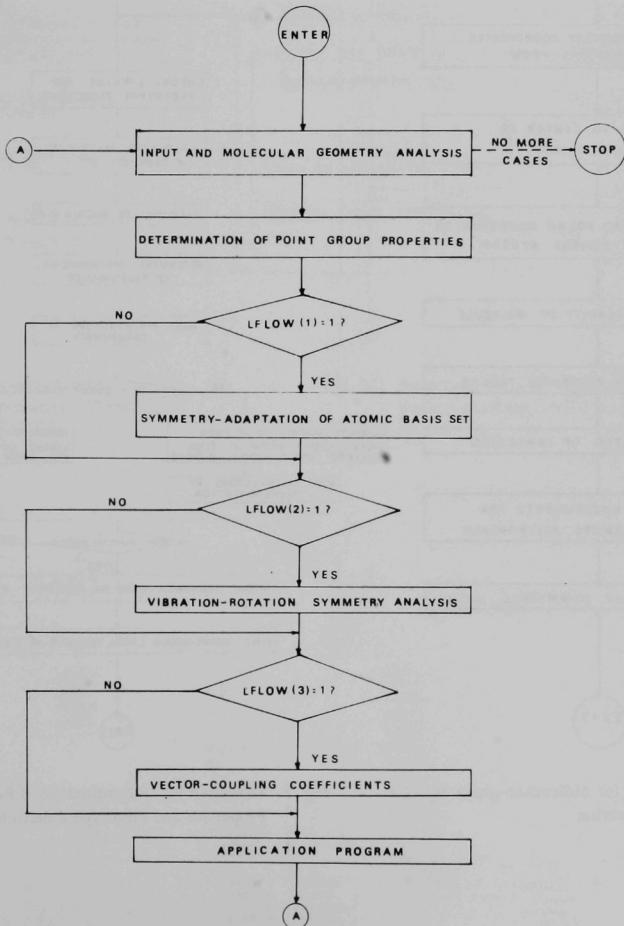


Fig. 7. Flowchart of Overall Logic Flow

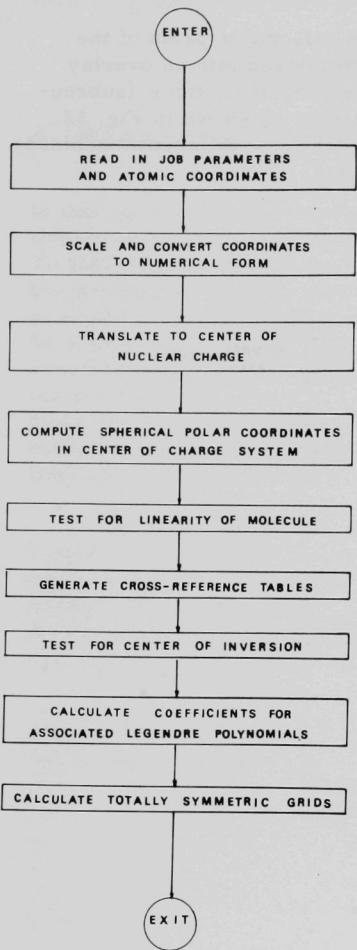


Fig. 8. Flowchart for Molecular-geometry Analysis Section

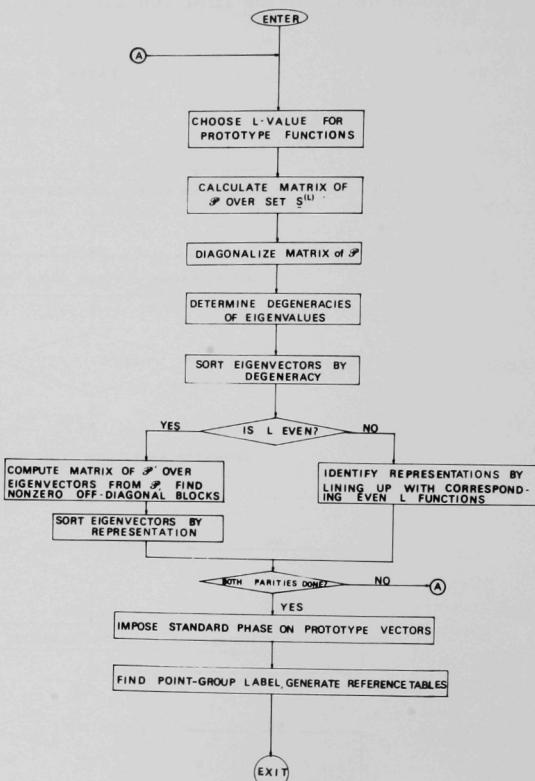


Fig. 9. Flowchart for Determination of Point-group Properties and Prototype Functions

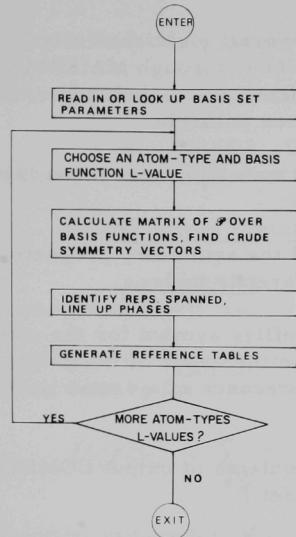


Fig. 10. Flowchart for Symmetry-adaptation of Atomic Basis Set

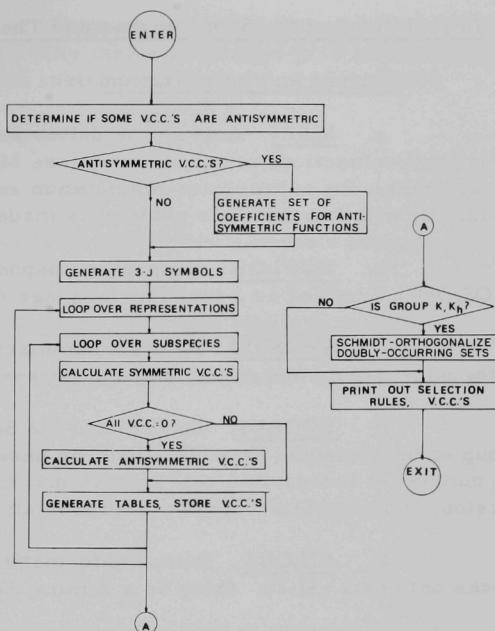


Fig. 11. Flowchart for Calculation of Vector-coupling Coefficients (V.C.C.'s)

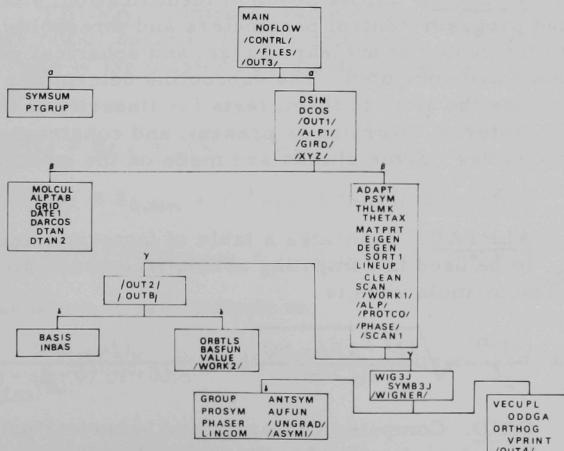


Fig. 12. A Possible Overlay Structure for the GPTHEORY Program

C. Descriptions of the Subprograms and Their Algorithms

1. Driver and Initialization

- a. MAIN. Acts as the driver and overall logic controller. Initialization functions are performed (see MAIN0060 through MAIN0140 in the appendix), the appropriate computation segments are called, and error restarting with intermediate printout is made when possible.
- b. NOFLOW. Suppresses exponent underflow messages issued by OS/360. Supplied as a machine language deck.
- c. SYMSUM. Prints a summary of the symmetry properties of the point group, and stores several cross-reference tables.
- d. PTGRUP. Determines the Schönflies symbol for the point group of the molecule by a table look-up based on the order of the group, the number of irreducible representations, the presence of a center of inversion, and complex conjugate representations.
- e. FILOUT. Dumps unformatted contents of output COMMON blocks onto data set 20. (May be a dummy data set.)
- f. APPLY. Provides dummy subroutine, which user replaces with his own application.

2. Input and Molecular-geometry Analysis

- a. MOLCUL. Inputs problem identification, atomic Cartesian coordinates, and program-control parameters and thresholds. The origin is translated to the center of nuclear charge, and spherical polar coordinates of the atoms are computed. The subroutine determines the distinct atom-types, assigns the atom to them, tests for linearity of the molecule, determines if a center of inversion is present, and constructs several cross-reference tables. Some checks are made on the suitability of the input.
- b. ALPTAB. Generates a table of factorials and a set of coefficients $C_{\ell m r}$ to be used in computing normalized associated Legendre polynomials. The formula used is
$$C_{\ell m r} = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^\ell} \sqrt{\frac{(2\ell+1)(\ell-m)!}{2(\ell+m)!}} (-1)^r \frac{(2\ell-2r)!}{r!(\ell-r)!(\ell-2r-m)!}$$
- c. GRID. Computes Cartesian and spherical polar coordinates of "totally symmetric" grid points for the molecule. If inversion symmetry is present, the grid is made inversion-symmetric, point for point. The grid

consists of NDIV equally spaced points on each circle centered on the lines joining each atom to the origin. The circle is located $9/10$ of the distance from the origin to the atom, and subtends an angle ω at the origin

$$\omega = 2 \tan^{-1}[(\tan 4^\circ)(1 - Z/150)],$$

where Z is the nuclear charge on the atom.

d. DATE1. Consists of the OS/360 assembly language routine that prints out the current calendar date.

3. Routines Common to More Than One Major Segment

a. ADAPT. Supervises symmetry-adaptation of arbitrary closed set of functions.

b. PSYM. Calculates matrix of P over either one or two sets of functions by the formula

$$\langle F_i | P | G_j \rangle = \sum_{v \in S} F_i(\xi_v) G_j(\xi_v).$$

A control parameter, KALC, determines the kind of computation: If $KALC < 0$, F_i and G_j are assumed to come from two different sets of functions, otherwise from the same set; if $|KALC| = 9$, a center of inversion is present and the matrix element is evaluated over only one atom of each inversion-symmetric pair.

c. THLMK. Computes value of set of $2L + 1$ real spherical harmonics with radial dependence at a grid point. The functions are centered at the origin of the master coordinate system and are defined as follows for $m \geq 1$:

$$FUNCT(1) \equiv S_{\ell,1} = (r\sqrt{2})^{-1} \theta_{\ell 0}(\theta);$$

$$FUNCT(2m) \equiv S_{\ell,2m} = r^{-1} \theta_{\ell m}(\theta) \sin(m\phi)(-1)^m;$$

$$FUNCT(2m+1) \equiv S_{\ell,2m+1} = r^{-1} \theta_{\ell m}(\theta) \cos(m\phi)(-1)^m.$$

For each value of m , a call is made to

d. THETAX. Evaluates the normalized associated Legendre polynomial $\theta_{\ell m}(\theta)$:

$$\theta_{\ell m}(\theta) = \sin^m \theta \sum_{r=0}^v C_{\ell m r} (\cos \theta)^{\ell-m-zr}, \quad v = \text{int}\left(\frac{\ell-m}{2}\right),$$

where the $C_{\ell m r}$ were defined in subroutine ALPTAB. Special formulas are used for the special cases of $\sin \theta = 0$ and $\cos \theta = 0$.

e. MATPRT. Is a matrix output routine for square matrices of arbitrary size. The matrices are printed out six columns at a time, with an appropriate alphanumeric label for each row. If eigenvalues are associated with particular columns of the matrix, they are also output.

f. EIGEN. Diagonalizes a real, symmetric matrix using the Jacobi method. This method is used because no mixing is introduced among vectors belonging to the same degenerate eigenvalue if they are not connected in the original matrix. The eigenvectors are arranged in order of descending eigenvalue.

g. DEGEN. Determines the number of distinct eigenvalues and their degeneracies. Two eigenvalues are considered to be degenerate if the absolute value of their ratio differs from unity by less than CRTDEG (q.v.).

h. SORT1. Sorts eigenvalues and eigenvectors in ascending order of elements in an integer array associated with the matrix. Thus, eigenvectors may be sorted according to representation index, degeneracy, etc.

i. LINEUP. Determines whether two different sets of functions belong to the same irreducible representation, and, if so, rotates one set to align its phase with that of the other set. The phase transformation is carried out by the method of Sec. II.E.

j. CLEAN. Sorts out arbitrary mixing of multiply-occurring representatives of a given symmetry species, to give coefficients that are more easily interpretable. For each symmetry species, the number of sets of vectors belonging to it is determined, and a call is made to:

k. SCAN. Determines the member of a set with the smallest number of nonzero coefficients, and identifies the coefficients within a vector that differ at most by a sign.

l. WIG3J. Computes set of Wigner 3-j symbols for given ℓ values. Current version assumes $\ell_1 = \ell_2 = \text{even}$. The formula used is given on pp. 45-46 of Ref. 8.

m. SYMB3J. When ℓ_3 is odd, assigns the correct phase to the 3-j symbol.

4. Determination of Point-group Properties

a. GROUP. Is the supervisor for this section. On the basis of results of a preliminary call to PROSYM (q.v.) with $L = 4$, determines

lowest L-values of spherical harmonics spanning all irreducible representations of even (and odd) parity for the particular nuclear configuration. Calls PROSYM to obtain prototype functions, then PHASER to impose standard phase choice. Table II shows the L-values selected for each point group.

TABLE II. L-values Used in the Prototype Functions
for the Various Point Groups

L	Groups
0	(C ₁)
1	C _{2h} , C _i
2	D ₂ , C _{2v} , D _{2h} , C _i , C _s , C ₂
3	C _{4h} , D _{3d} , D _{2h} , C _{6h} , S ₆
4	D _{2d} , C ₃ , D ₃ , C _{3v} , D _{3d} , C _{3h} , C ₄ , D ₄ , S ₄ , C _{4v} , C _{4h} , D _{4h} , C ₆ , S ₆ , C _{6h} , C ₇ , C ₈ , S ₈
5	D _{4h} , D _{5d}
6	D _{3h} , C ₅ , D ₅ , C _{5v} , C _{5h} , D ₆ , D _{6h} , D _{6v} , T, Th, Td, O, Oh
7	-
8	D _{4d} , D _{8h}
9	D _{6h} , D _{8h} , Oh, Th
10	D _{5h}
11	-
12	D _{6d} , K, K _h
13	-
14	-
15	K _h
16	D _{7h} , D _{8d}

b. PROSYM. Supervises determination of a symmetry-adapted set of spherical harmonics.

c. ANTSYM. Generates a set of even-parity, odd- ℓ spherical harmonics to be used in establishing the correspondence of the odd-parity (odd- ℓ) symmetry vectors with the even-parity (even- ℓ) ones.

The formulas used are as follows: Let us write $Y_{LM} = C_{LM} + iS_{LM}$. The functions C_{LM} and S_{LM} are then related to the $S_{L,K}$ by a transformation like that defined by Eqs. 29. The antisymmetric functions $\hat{S}_{L',K}$ are then given by

$$\hat{S}_{L',1} = \sum_{M_1=1}^L (-1)^{M_1+1} \left[S_{LM_1}^1 C_{LM_1}^2 - C_{LM_1}^1 S_{LM_1}^2 \right] \begin{pmatrix} L & L & L' \\ M_1 & -M_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\hat{S}_{L',2M_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{M_1=-L}^L \left[S_{LM_1}^1 S_{LM_2}^2 - C_{LM_1}^1 C_{LM_2}^2 \right] \begin{pmatrix} L & L & L' \\ M_1 & M_2 & -M_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\hat{S}_{L',2M_3+1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{M_1=-L}^L \left[C_{LM_1}^1 S_{LM_2}^2 + S_{LM_1}^1 C_{LM_2}^2 \right] \begin{pmatrix} L & L & L' \\ M_1 & M_2 & -M_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

where $M_3 \geq 0$, $M_2 = M_3 - M_1$, and the superscripts indicate the grid on which the function is evaluated.

d. LINCOM. Calculates matrix of P' (i.e., over the second totally symmetric grid) over the crude symmetry vectors. Nonzero off-diagonal blocks identify sets of vectors belonging to the same symmetry species.

e. PHASER. Imposes a standard phase on all symmetry vectors. The standard phase for a given representation is taken as that evinced by the lowest L -value set of harmonics spanning that representation. If a parity distinction exists, the functions of opposite parity are given the same phase by means of an A_{1u} operator which couples them. Any arbitrary mixing of the final phased vectors is sorted out by subroutine CLEAN.

f. AUFUN. Multiplies an odd-parity spherical harmonic by the A_{1u} symmetry vector to change its parity.

5. Symmetry-adaptation of an Atomic Basis Set

a. BASIS. Constructs the necessary internal bookkeeping tables for the atomic basis set, which has been made available by:

b. INBAS. Generates an atomic basis set for the whole molecule, based either on input values or on table look-ups. Optimized minimal and double-zeta Slater-type basis functions are stored for H-Xe (valence shell only), and H-Kr, respectively. The value of LFLOW(4) controls the choice of stored basis set or the input of different values. (See Sec. IV.A below for description of input.)

c. ORBTLS. Supervises symmetry-adaptation of atomic basis set. Generates symmetrized functions for each distinct ℓ -value in each atom type, and sets up the necessary tables of information about the symmetry functions.

d. BASFUN. Evaluates a set of atomic basis functions at a particular grid point. For each atom-centered function, the coordinates of the grid point are transformed to the atom-centered axis system, and a call is made to:

e. VALUE. Evaluates the $2\ell + 1$ atomic basis functions at a grid point. The angular parts of the functions are given in real Cartesian representation for speed of computation, and an overall radial dependence of r^{-1} or r^{-2} is affixed. Functions up through $\ell = 4$ are implemented.

The formulas used are:

$$S_1 = R^{-2},$$

$$P_1 = ZR^{-2},$$

$$P_2 = YR^{-2},$$

$$P_3 = XR^{-2},$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{2}(3Z^2 - R^2) R^{-4},$$

$$D_2 = \sqrt{3}YZR^{-4},$$

$$D_3 = \sqrt{3}XZR^{-4},$$

$$D_4 = \sqrt{3}XYR^{-4},$$

$$D_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(X^2 - Y^2) R^{-4},$$

$$F_1 = Z(5Z^2 - 3R^2) R^{-4},$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}Y(5Z^2 - R^2) R^{-4},$$

$$F_3 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}X(5Z^2 - R^2) R^{-4},$$

$$F_4 = \sqrt{60}XYZR^{-4},$$

$$F_5 = \sqrt{15}Z(X^2 - Y^2) R^{-4},$$

$$F_6 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}Y[3(R^2 - Z^2) - 4Y^2] R^{-4},$$

$$F_7 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}X[4X^2 - 3(R^2 - Z^2)] R^{-4},$$

$$G_1 = \left(\frac{35}{2} Z^4 - 15Z^2R^2 + \frac{3}{2}R^4 \right) R^{-6},$$

$$G_2 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} YZ(14Z^2 - 6R^2) R^{-6},$$

$$G_3 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} XZ(14Z^2 - 6R^2) R^{-6},$$

$$G_4 = \sqrt{20}XY(7Z^2 - R^2) R^{-6},$$

$$G_5 = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{2}(X^2 - Y^2)(7Z^2 - R^2) R^{-6},$$

$$G_6 = \sqrt{70}YZ[3(R^2 - Z^2) - 4Y^2] R^{-6},$$

$$G_7 = \sqrt{70}XZ[4X^2 - 3(R^2 - Z^2)] R^{-6},$$

$$G_8 = 4\sqrt{35}XY(2X^2 - R^2 + Z^2) R^{-6},$$

and

$$G_9 = \sqrt{35}[4X^2(X^2 - R^2 + Z^2) + (R^2 - Z^2)^2] R^{-6}.$$

6. Finite Point-group Vector-coupling Coefficients

a. VECUPL. Calculates vector-coupling coefficients for the finite point group, and supervises related operations.

For the "symmetric" vector-coupling coefficients, the formula is

$$\begin{aligned} (\Gamma''\gamma''|\Gamma'\gamma') &= \eta \sum_m \sum_{m'} (-1)^{m+m'} \binom{\ell \quad \ell \quad \ell''}{m \quad m' \quad -m-m'} \\ &\times [(AA' - BB') A'' + (BA' + AB') B'']. \end{aligned}$$

For the "antisymmetric" coefficients, the last factor is replaced by

$$[(BA' + AB') A'' - (AA' - BB') B''],$$

where $A' \equiv A_{\ell m'}^{\alpha' \Gamma' \gamma'}$, etc., and the A's and B's are defined in Eqs. 29.

b. ODDGA. Constructs set of transformation coefficients for odd-L-value prototype functions.

c. ORTHOG. Performs Schmidt orthogonalization of doubly-occurring sets of coupling coefficients for the special cases of point groups T, T_h , K, and K_h .

d. VPRINT. Prints out tables of selection rules and coupling coefficients.

D. Definition of Variables in Common Blocks

1. Glossary

The following definitions are used in the program:

Angular quantum number: A combined index denoting the irreducible representation and the subspecies. Assigned sequentially from $A_{1g} = 1$.

Basis index: An index denoting a particular set of n , ℓ , and ζ values in the atomic basis set. There are $2\ell + 1$ times the number of atoms of that element functions belonging to a given basis index.

K-value: An integer, $1 \leq K \leq 2\ell + 1$, indexing the real basis functions belonging to an ℓ -value; $K = 2m$ indexes the function corresponding to $\sin(m\phi)$; $K = 2m + 1$ indexes the $\cos(m\phi)$ function.

Prototype function: A linear combination of real spherical harmonic functions which is symmetry-adapted and has a canonical phase.

Radial quantum number: An index denoting the particular occurrence of a symmetry species in the symmetry-adapted atomic basis set. That is, the third A_{1g} function would have a radial quantum number = 3, an angular quantum number = 1.

Transformation block: A set of symmetry transformation coefficients for atomic basis functions, characterized by a particular atom-type and ℓ -value.

Transformation index: An index given to the symmetry-adaptation of a particular set of atomic basis functions, i.e., a particular basis index on a particular atom-type. Since the transformation coefficients are determined by the ℓ -value of the functions and their atom-type, several transformation indices may refer to the same block of coefficients.

2. Blocks Containing Output from the Program

a. Block/OUT1/. Information about the nuclear geometry and chemical makeup of the molecule.

POS(I,IA): The Ith Cartesian coordinate for atom No. IA.

RADIUS(IA), THETA(IA), PHI(IA): The spherical polar coordinates for atom IA.

NATOMS: The number of atoms in the molecule.

NATYPE: The number of atom-types.

NUMT(IT): The number of atoms in atom-type IT.

NUCT(IT): The nuclear charge (or atomic number) of atoms in atom type IT.

ITSYMB(IT): The chemical symbol of atoms in type IT.

ITYPA(IN,IT): The loading index of the INth atom of atom-type IT.

ITYPT(IA): The atom-type to which atom IA belongs.

ITYPI(IA): The running index of atom IA within its atom-type.

INVAT(IA): The index of the atom inversion-symmetric with respect to atom IA (if a center of inversion is present).

b. Block/OUTB/. Information about the unsymmetrized atomic basis functions.

BCOEF(I): The self-consistent field coefficient of the Ith Slater-type orbital in the appropriate SCF atomic orbital basis vector.

ZETA(IB,IT): The orbital exponent of the function corresponding to basis index IB in atom-type IT.

NVALUE(IB,IT): The principal quantum number for basis index IB in atom-type IT.

LVALUE(IB,IT): The corresponding value of ℓ .

NBAST(IT): The number of basis indices (sets of r, ℓ, ζ values) on atoms of type IT.

ICRK(IT): The number of core electrons on atoms of type IT.

NASB(IT): The number of atomic symmetry blocks (distinct ℓ -values) for atom-type IT.

IBLKA(L+1,IT): The index of the block of transformation coefficients for the particular L-value in atom-type IT.

NBLK: The number of transformation blocks making up the array ASCOEF.

NBVB(IBLK): The number of basis vectors from functions in IBLK.

NBIB(IBLK): The number of basis indices represented in IBLK.

ITB(IBLK): The atom-type for the transformation block IBLK.

LVB(IBLK): The L-value characterizing the block IBLK.

IBIT(IB,IBLK): The basis index corresponding to running index IB within the block IBLK.

IBCFST(IBLK): The index in BCOEF of the first coefficient belonging to functions in transformation block IBLK.

NOR: The total number of orbitals in the basis set.

IAT(IAO): The index of the atom on which orbital IAO is centered.

IBT(IAO): The basis index of orbital IAO.

IKT(IAO): The k-value ($k = 1, 2, \dots, 2\ell + 1$: a sequential index numbering the real atomic orbitals of given ℓ) for orbital IAO.

IAOFST(IB,IA): The running index of the first member of basis index IB on atom IA.

c. Block/OUT2/. Information about the symmetry transformation of the atomic orbitals and about the new, symmetry-adapted functions.

ASCOEF(IARRAY): The symmetry-transformation coefficient indexed by IARRAY.

ITRANT(IB,IT): The transformation index corresponding to basis index IB of atom-type IT.

IAOT(IARUN,ITRANS): The index of the IARUNth orbital in the transformation block indexed by ITRANS [= ITRANT(IB,IT)].

ITRAN(ISO): The transformation index corresponding to symmetry-adapted basis function ISO.

ISRUNT(ISO): The running index of symmetry orbital ISO within its transformation index.

LANGT(ISO): The "angular quantum number" of symmetry orbital ISO.

IRADT(ISO): The corresponding "radial quantum number."

IFIRST(ITRANS): The index of the first coefficient in ASCOEF indexed by ITRANS.

ISOT(ISRUN,ITRANS): The index of the ISRUNth symmetry orbital in the transformation block ITRANS.

IFB(IBLK): The index in ASCOEF of the first coefficient in the transformation block IBLK.

ISOQ(IANG,IRAD): The symmetry orbital whose angular and radial quantum numbers are IANG and IRAD, respectively.

NRADA(IREP): The number of times the representation IREP occurs in the atomic basis set.

d. Block/OUT3/. Information about the point group to which the molecule belongs.

NREP: The number of irreducible representations in the point group.

NDEGA(IREP): The degeneracy of the irreducible representation IREP.

IANGA(I,IREP): The angular quantum number assigned to the Ith row of representation IREP.

IREPA(IANG): The representation to which angular quantum number IANG belongs.

IORDER: The order of the group.

LVAL1: The ℓ -value of the prototype functions that span all the even representations of the group.

LVAL2: The ℓ -value spanning all the odd representations. (Set = 0 if no center of inversion.)

IRTYP(IREP): The Mulliken symbol (approximately) for the representation IREP.

IRPAR(IREP): The parity symbol (g or u) for the representation IREP.

IODD: Equals 1 if a center of inversion is present, 0 otherwise.

IRLOWL(IREP): Low ℓ -value spanning the representation IREP. Set = -1 if no low ℓ -value spans the representation.

e. Block/OUT4/. Information about the finite point-group vector-coupling coefficients.

VCCOEF(IVSUB): The normalized, unsymmetrized vector-coupling coefficient indexed by IVSUB.

IVCCB(IDPR,IR3): The index of the coefficient block referring to IDPR = IR2 + IR1 · (IR1 - 1)/2 and IR3, where IR2 ≤ IR1. If IVCCB(IDPR,IR3) = 0, IR3 is not contained in the direct product of IR1 x IR2.

IFVCC(IVCB): The address of the first coefficient in VCCOEF of the coefficient in VCCOEF of the coefficient block IVCB.

3. Blocks Containing Information Internal to the Program

a. Block/CTRL/. Control parameters and thresholds.

CRTZRO: The zero threshold. A quantity A is set to zero if $|A| \leq CRTZRO$. Default is 10^{-8} .

CRTDEG: The degeneracy criterion. A and B are considered degenerate if $CRTDEG < A/B < (CRTDEG)^{-1}$. Default is 1.00000001.

ISTOP: Abnormal-termination flag. If program detects an error and retains control, ISTOP is set to 1.

INTER: Intermediate-printout flag. If INTER = 1, many intermediate results are printed out for diagnostic purposes.

LFLOW(I): If LFLOW(I) = 1, the Ith major program segment is executed. See input description (Sec IV.A below) for details.

b. Block/PROTCO/. Information about the prototype functions spanning the irreducible representations of the group.

COPRO(ISUB): The transformation coefficient indexed by ISUB; coefficients are packed columnwise into COPRO.

EVP(IEV): The eigenvalue associated with the IEVth transformation vector; used only in output to show members of a degenerate set.

IREPL(I): The irreducible representation index assigned to the Ith eigenvector (or set of degenerate eigenvectors).

NEVALP(IPAR): The number of distinct eigenvalues in the set of prototype functions of parity IPAR (= 1 for g, 2 for u).

c. Block/GIRD/. Information about the points making up the domain of the totally symmetric operator P.

RGRID(IA,IGRID): The radial distance of points about atom IA and belonging to grid IGRID, from the origin.

CTHGR(IND): The cosine of the θ -coordinate of grid point IND, as measured from the master axis system.

PHIGR(IND): The ϕ -coordinate of grid point IND.

NGRID: The total number of points in each grid.

NDIV: The number of equally spaced points on each circle comprising the grid.

d. Block/XYZ/. Further information about the grid points.

XG(IND), YG(IND), ZG(IND): The Cartesian coordinates of grid point IND in the master coordinate system.

X(IA), Y(IA), Z(IA): The Cartesian coordinates of atoms IA in the master coordinate system. (These are identical with POS(I,IA), I = 1, 2, 3.)

e. Block/WORK1/. A work area for use within major segments of the program. Content varies, but variables most frequently occurring are:

RES(I,J): A matrix containing the matrix elements of P over one or two sets of functions.

EV(I) or VALU(I): The Ith eigenvalue resulting from the diagonalization of RES.

C(I,J): The eigenvector coefficients that diagonalize RES.

B(I,J): A scratch array, same size as RES or C.

NDEG(K): The degeneracy of the Kth distinct eigenvalue of RES.

NEVAL: The number of distinct eigenvalues of RES.

IREPLB(K): The irreducible representation index assigned to the Kth set of eigenvectors.

LABEL, INDEX: Hollerith and integer arrays used to label rows of matrices printed out.

f. Block /PHASE/. Control variables for phasing of prototype functions.

IFLGG(I) (or IFLAG(I)): Flag set to 1 if representation I has been phased properly.

IPHASE: Control flag determining which functions are phased against which in subroutine LINEUP.

g. Block /ALP/. Parameter communication among routines PSYM, THLMK, AND THETAX.

RCR: Reciprocal of distance of current grid point from origin. SQ2OR: RCR/ \sqrt{Z} .

W (or X): ($\cos \theta$) of current grid point.

Y: ($\sin \theta$) of current grid point.

LC(or L): ℓ -value of current set of spherical harmonics.

h. Block /UNGRAD/. Information about A_{1u} transformation vector (if any).

CAU(I): Ith coefficient in A_{1u} transformation vector.

LODD: ℓ -value spanning the A_{1u} representation.

LODEG: $2 \cdot \text{LODD} + 1$.

i. Block /WIGNER/. 3-j symbols for set of ℓ -values.

S3J(MSUB1, M3P1): 3-j symbol $\begin{pmatrix} \ell & \ell & \ell' \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix}$, where ℓ' is even, MSUB1 = $|m_2 - m_1|/2 + 1$, M3P1 = $m_3 + 1$, and $m_3 \geq 0, m_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}$.

Z3J(MSUB1, M3P1): 3-j symbol as above, except ℓ' is odd.

j. Block/WORK2/. Communication among routines ORBTLS, BASFUN, and VALUE.

$\begin{cases} \text{XP or X} \\ \text{YP or Y} \\ \text{ZP or Z} \end{cases}$ } Cartesian coordinates of current grid point in an atom-centered system.

RP or R: Distance of current grid point from current atom.

JSUB or ISUB: Index of last function before set on current atom.

LDEG: $2 \cdot L + 1$, where L is the ℓ -value of the current set of basis functions.

NUMB: The number of atoms in the current atom-type.

IT: The index of the current atom-type.

k. Block/ALP1/. Information that is invariant from molecule to molecule.

THETAC(ISUB): The coefficient $C_{\ell m r}$ for which ISUB equals $8m + 4\ell(\ell+1) + r + 1$.

FACT(N): The value of $(N - 1)!$.

l. Block/FILES/. Data-set reference numbers.

INPUT: The logical unit number for input; usually = 5.

IOUT: The logical unit number for output; usually = 6.

m. Block/ASYMI/. Parameter communication between subroutines PROSYM and ANTSYM.

LA or L: The even ℓ -value used to form the odd- ℓ set of spherical harmonics. $LA = \max(2, \frac{1}{2}\ell_{\text{even}} + 1)$.

MGRID or NGRID: The total number of points in a grid.

L3P1: $L_{\text{odd}} + 1$.

LAP1 or LP1: LA + 1.

LADEG or LL: $2 \cdot LA + 1$.

n. Block/SCAN1/. Communication between subroutines CLEAN and SCAN.

IFLAG(K): A flag indicating that the Kth component of the column vector has already been examined $\text{IFLAG}(K) = 1$.

NSC(IC): The number of coefficients in the vector having the ICth distinct numerical absolute value.

SAMEC(IC): The value of the ICth distinct numerical magnitude in the vector.

JM: The index of the particular eigenvector being examined.

IC: The number of distinct numerical values counted in the vector.

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

A. Description of Input

The following discussion applies to the IBM 360/75 version of the program, using the NAMELIST capability of IBM FORTRAN IV. Since the input is so brief and is handled entirely in subroutines MOLCUL and INBAS, the user who does not have the NAMELIST capability available will find it simple to write his own input format. The input is in three logical components:

Component A1. Problem identification and control parameters. The parameter card (or cards) is in NAMELIST format (see IBM OS/360 Manual C28-6515, "FORTRAN IV Language," for details), and the name of the list is PARAMS. Only those parameters for which the default option is not used need be specified.

Component A2. Cartesian coordinates of atoms and their chemical symbols. In NAMELIST format, with the list ATOM. Default options are provided. Each atom requires at least one card.

Component A3. Atomic basis function parameters. (Optional; used only if LFLOW(4) = 9.) In standard A, I, or F formats.

Table III gives a detailed description of the variable lists and their formats; Figs. 13 and 14 show typical input decks with and without user-supplied basis sets, respectively.

B. Built-in Basis Sets

A feature that was felt to be particularly useful in facilitating the use of the program is the prestoring of several standard, optimized atomic basis sets for each of a wide range of elements. This was done because in a large, multicenter calculation, complete optimization of the basis set will probably not be feasible and the "best atom" sets from the literature are likely to be taken as the starting point. Two sets have been implemented: a minimal, valence-shell basis set for elements hydrogen through xenon,

and a double-zeta set for elements hydrogen through krypton. Tables IV and V show the two types of basis sets we have stored, and give literature references.

Since the user may have his own input scheme for basis function parameters, the input or assignment routine is made completely separate from the generation of cross-reference tables needed for the symmetry-adaptation bookkeeping. Thus the input routine, INBAS, may be replaced by the user's own module, as long as the arrays (NBAST, CRCHRG, NVALUE, LVALUE, ZETA, and BCOEF) are properly filled and transmitted through COMMON/OUTB/.

TABLE III. Description of Input Deck

Card No.	Variable	Description and Format	Default Option
<u>Component A1. Job I.D. and Control</u>			
1.1	IDENT(20)	Problem identification (I9A4,A3).	None
	JOB	New-case flag: An asterisk (*) in column 80. Job terminates if a slash (/) is encountered in column 80.	None
1.2	NATOMS	Number of atoms in the molecule.	None
	CRTZRO	Zero threshold.	1.0×10^{-8}
	CRTDEG	Degeneracy criterion.	1.0000001
	CRTYP	Atom-type criterion: Two atoms of the same element are put into the same atom-type when $ R_i - R_j \leq CRTYP$.	1.0×10^{-5}
	NTCHEK	The anticipated number of atom-types; used as a check on the input.	1
	INTER	Intermediate printout flag: + 1 if desired, 0 otherwise.	0
	SCALE	Factor by which all Cartesian coordinates are multiplied.	1.0
	NDIV	Number of equally spaced points on each grid circle.	24
	LFLOW(10)	Logical flow control array. A "1" in the appropriate element means that branch is taken.	
		LFLOW(1): Symmetry-adapted atomic basis set.	1
		LFLOW(2): Vibration-rotation symmetry analysis (not yet implemented).	1
		LFLOW(3): Finite point-group vector-coupling coefficients.	1
		LFLOW(4): Choice of atomic basis set.	1
		+ 1: Stored, minimal valence-shell Slater basis.	
		+ 2: Stored double-zeta Slater basis.	
		+ 9: Basis set read in by user.	
		LFLOW(5)-LFLOW(10): Available for further logic control	0
<u>Component A2. Atomic Coordinates</u>			
2.1 to 2.NATOMS		Each coordinate is expressed internally in the form $X * XOP(FX)$.	
	ELMNT	Parameters in NAMELIST format (namelist name = ATOM). The chemical symbol for the element (e.g., 'FE').	None
	X, Y, Z	The Cartesian coordinates, which may or may not be modified by operators.	0.0
	XOP, YOP, ZOP	Operations, including 'SIN', 'COS', '1', 'SQRT', '' (no operation). If 'SIN' or 'COS' is used, the operand must be in degrees.	1
	FX, FY, FZ	The operands of XOP, YOP, and ZOP.	1.0
<u>Component A3. Basis-set Input</u>			
3.1	NASB(1T)	The number of atomic symmetry blocks for atom-type IT.	None
	ICRK(1T)	The number of "core" electrons (215).	
3.2	LVB	The L-value of functions in the symmetry block.	
	NBIB	The number of sets of (n,ζ) values in the block.	
	NBVB	The number of basis vectors formed from the primitive functions. $\leq NBIB$ (315).	
3.3 to 3.NBIB+2	NVALUE	The principal quantum number of the functions.	
	ZETA	The orbital exponent. (One set to a card, (15, F10.5)).	
3.NBIB+3 to 3.NBIB+2+NVB	(BCT(1), I=1, NBIB)	The basis-vector coefficients. (Each vector begins a new card, (8F10.8)). Repeat from card 3.2 for each atomic symmetry block in atom-type IT. Repeat from card 3.1 for each atom-type IT.	

```

STAGGERED ETHANE - EXTENDED BASIS SET
*PARAMS NATOMS=8,NTCHEK=2,LFLDW(3)=0,LFLDW(4)=9 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='C',Z=1. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',Y=2.,Z=2. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',X=1.,XOP='SQRT',FX=3.,Y=-1.,Z=2. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',X=-1.,XOP='SQRT',FX=3.,Y=-1.,Z=2. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='C',Z=1. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',Y=-2.,Z=-2. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',X=1.,XOP='SQRT',FX=3.,Y=1.,Z=-2. &END
&ATOM ELMNT='H',X=-1.,XOP='SQRT',FX=3.,Y=1.,Z=-2. &END
-----*
2      0
0      4      2
1      9.153
-----*
1      5.382
2      1.428
3      3.076
0.08367   0.92300   -0.00049   0.00373
-0.00604   -0.22226   0.77062   0.28311
1      3      1
-----*
2      5.152
2      2.177
2      1.150
0.02472   0.39516   0.64975
1      0
0      1      1
-----*
1.000

```

Fig. 13. Example of Input Deck Including a Basis Set Supplied by the User

```

ICOSHEDRAL B(12) SKELETON
*PARAMS NATOMS=12, LFLDW(4)=2, INTER=1 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', Z=1.0, ZOP='SQRT', FZ=1.25 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', Y=1.0, Z=0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X= 1.0,XOP='SIN',FX= 72.0, Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY= 72.0,Z=0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X= 1.0,XOP='SIN',FX=144.0, Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY=144.0,Z=0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X=-1.0,XOP='SIN',FX=144.0, Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY=144.0,Z=0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X=-1.0,XOP='SIN',FX= 72.0, Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY= 72.0,Z=0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', Y=-1.0, Z=-0.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X=-1.0,XOP='SIN',FX=108.0,Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY=108.0,Z=-.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X=-1.0,XOP='SIN',FX= 36.0,Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY= 36.0,Z=-.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X= 1.0,XOP='SIN',FX= 36.0,Y=1.0,YOP='COS',FY= 36.0,Z=-.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', X= 1.0,XOP='SIN',FX=108.0,Y=-1.0,YOP='COS',FY=108.0,Z=-.5 &END
&ATOM ELMNT='B', Z=-1.0,ZOP='SQRT',FZ=1.25 &END

```

Fig. 14. Example of Input Deck with Basis Set Selected by the Program

TABLE IV. Prestored Minimal Valence-shell Atomic Basis Set

Element	n	l	ζ	Element	n	l	ζ
H	1	S	1.0000	Ge	4	S	2.0109
He	1	S	1.6875		3	D	5.4171
Li	2	S	0.640		4	P	1.6951
Be	2	S	0.956	As	4	S	2.2360
B	2	S	1.288		3	D	5.7928
	2	P	1.211		4	P	1.8623
C	2	S	1.623	Se	4	S	2.4394
	2	P	1.487		3	D	6.1590
N	2	S	1.924		4	P	2.0718
	2	P	1.917	Br	4	S	2.6382
O	2	S	2.246		3	D	6.5197
	2	P	2.227		4	P	2.2570
F	2	S	2.564	Kr	4	S	2.8289
	2	P	2.550		3	D	6.8753
Ne	2	S	2.879	Rb	5	S	2.4423
	2	P	2.879		4	0.9969	
Na	3	S	0.8358	Sr	5	S	1.2141
Mg	3	S	1.1025	Y	5	S	1.2512
Al	3	S	1.3724		4	D	3.9896
	3	P	1.3552	Zr	5	S	1.2891
Si	3	S	1.6344		4	D	3.2679
	3	P	1.4284	Nb	5	S	1.3392
P	3	S	1.8806		4	D	3.0796
	3	P	1.6288	Mo	5	S	1.3952
S	3	S	2.1223		4	D	3.1110
	3	P	1.8273	Tc	5	S	1.4453
Cl	3	S	2.3561		4	D	3.2205
	3	P	2.0387	Ru	5	S	1.4905
Ar	3	S	2.5856		4	D	3.3470
	3	P	2.2547	Rh	5	S	1.5286
K	4	S	0.8738		4	D	3.4937
Ca	4	S	1.0995	Pd	5	S	1.5675
Sc	4	S	1.1581		4	D	3.6476
	3	D	2.3733	Ag	5	S	1.6057
Ti	4	S	1.2042		4	D	3.8064
	3	D	2.7138	Cd	5	S	1.6384
V	4	S	1.2453		4	D	3.9692
	3	D	2.9943	In	5	S	1.9023
Cr	4	S	1.2833		4	D	4.2354
	3	D	3.2522		5	P	1.6940
Mn	4	S	1.3208	Sn	5	S	2.1257
	3	D	3.5094		4	D	4.4925
Fe	4	S	1.3585		5	P	1.8204
	3	D	3.7266	Sb	5	S	2.3222
Co	4	S	1.3941		4	D	4.7436
	3	D	3.9518		5	P	1.9989
Ni	4	S	1.4277	Te	5	S	2.5076
	3	D	4.1765		4	D	4.9900
Cu	4	S	1.4606		5	P	2.1617
	3	D	4.4002	I	5	S	2.6807
Zn	4	S	1.4913		4	D	5.2335
	3	D	4.6261		5	P	2.3223
Ga	4	S	1.7667	Xe	5	S	2.8436
	3	D	5.0311		4	D	5.4733
	4	P	1.5554		5	P	2.4849

References:

H-Ne: P. Bagus and T. L. Gilbert, unpublished work.

Na-Xe: E. Clementi *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. **38**, 2686 (1963); J. Chem. Phys. **47**, 1300 (1967).

TABLE V. Examples of Double-zeta Slater Basis Sets

n	l	ζ	SCF Coefficients			
			C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄
Kr						
1	0	28.9410	0.30191	-0.47092	0.18287	-0.06059
1	0	37.8590	0.71223	0.02751	-0.00684	0.00387
2	0	15.5500	0.02495	1.38570	-0.96946	0.31961
2	0	18.8680	-0.03566	-0.27267	0.36941	-0.12187
3	0	6.5065	0.00393	-0.03026	0.73304	-0.37484
3	0	8.3700	-0.00544	0.06030	0.41654	-0.10581
4	0	2.4358	0.00025	-0.00133	-0.00322	0.70702
4	0	4.0461	-0.00075	0.00422	0.02389	0.45131
2	1	15.4600	0.93533	-0.42145	0.11673	
2	1	29.2240	0.05118	-0.01096	0.00227	
3	1	8.1315	0.07231	0.44406	-0.14806	
3	1	6.0579	-0.03686	0.64246	-0.18834	
4	1	1.8095	-0.00221	-0.00943	0.57945	
4	1	3.2184	0.00572	0.00309	0.54963	
3	2	5.1816	0.70696			
3	2	10.3260	0.37915			
F						
1	0	8.3660	1.06848	-0.24322		
2	0	10.8850	-0.07301	-0.02281		
2	0	2.6270	0.00379	1.03628		
2	1	4.1800	0.35507			
2	1	1.8480	0.72760			

References:

- He, Na-Ar: Clementi *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. **40**, 1944 (1964).
 Li-Ne: Bagus and Gilbert, unpublished work.
 K-Kr: Clementi *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. **47**, 1865 (1967).

C. Sample Input and Program Output

Table VI summarizes the input and output for the program. Figures 13-15 show input decks and sample output.

TABLE VI. Summary of Input and Output for the Computer Program as Currently Implemented

Input

Chemical symbols and Cartesian coordinates of atoms
 Parameters describing basis set (either read in or selected from the tables stored in program)
 Control parameters (or use of default options)

Output

Characterization of all symmetry species in point group
 Identification of point group
 Set of symmetry-adapted prototype functions
 Transformation coefficients for converting atomic basis set to symmetry-adapted set
 Labels and degeneracies for symmetry species spanned by basis set
 Internal bookkeeping information
 Selection rules for direct products of representations
 Finite point-group vector-coupling coefficients

D. Table Limits and Error Messages

The following are the limits of various variables according to the current implementation of the program:

No. of atoms ≤ 30

Total No. of basis functions ≤ 120

No. of atom-types ≤ 10

No. of transformation blocks ≤ 50

Maximum matrix size $\leq 50 \times 50$

No. of irreducible representations ≤ 14

No. of ℓ -values per atom-type ≤ 5

No. of basis vector coefficients ≤ 500

No. of symmetry transformation coefficients ≤ 3000

ℓ -value of basis function ≤ 4

No. of points per grid ≤ 720

ℓ -value of prototype functions ≤ 16

Due principally to the large matrices provided for, the program requires roughly 388K bytes of core storage without overlays. If space is a consideration, of course, the matrix sizes can be reduced.

Several error messages, whose content should be self-explanatory, are included in the program for debugging purposes and should not arise under normal operation, unless a mistake has been made in the input. See the program listings for the specific messages.

***** GPTHEORY - AUTOMATED MOLECULAR POINT GROUP THEORY *****
 THOMAS D. BOUMAN AND GORDON L. GOODMAN
 CHEMISTRY DIVISION, ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
 ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

PROBLEM TITLE --

KRYPTON HEXAFLUORIDE, DOUBLE-ZETA BASIS SET

9/14/71

INPUT DESCRIPTION OF MOLECULE

NUMBER OF ATOMS = 7
 ASSUMED NO. OF EQUIVALENT SETS (ATOM TYPES) = 2

CARTESIAN COORDINATES (IN FORM X = A*FUNC(B))

ATOM NUMBER	CHEMICAL SYMBOL	X FUNC	A	B	X FUNC	A	B	Y FUNC	A	B	Z FUNC	A	B
1	KR	0.0		1.000	0.0			1.000	0.0			1.000	
2	F	1.0000		1.000	0.0			1.000	0.0			1.000	
3	F	0.0		1.000	1.0000			1.000	0.0			1.000	
4	F	0.0		1.000	0.0			1.000	1.0000			1.000	
5	F	-1.0000		1.000	0.0			1.000	0.0			1.000	
6	F	0.0		1.000	-1.0000			1.000	0.0			1.000	
7	F	0.0		1.000	0.0			1.000	-1.0000			1.000	

THRESHOLDS AND CONTROL PARAMETERS

ZERO THRESHOLD = 1.00D-08
 DEGENERACY TEST (RATIO OF EIGENVALUES) = 1.00000001
 ATOM EQUIVALENCE THRESHOLD = 1.00D-05
 NO. OF GRID POINTS PER ATOM = 24
 SCALE FACTOR MULTIPLYING COORDINATES = 10.00000
 PROGRAM OPTIONS SELECTED -
 POINT GROUP PROPERTIES
 SYMMETRY-ADAPTED ATOMIC BASIS SET
 DOUBLE-ZETA SLATER BASIS
 VIBRATION-ROTATION SYMMETRY
 VECTOR-COUPLING COEFFICIENTS

Fig. 15. Sample Output from the Program for an Octahedral KrF₆ Molecule, quantized about the Fourfold Axis

LECULAR GEOMETRY ANALYSIS

ATOM NUMBER	CHEMICAL SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER (Z)	CARTESIAN COORDINATES IN CENTER OF CHARGE SYSTEM		
X	Y	Z			
1	KR	36	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	F	9	1.00000000	0.0	0.0
3	F	9	0.0	1.00000000	0.0
4	F	9	0.0	0.0	1.00000000
5	F	9	-1.00000000	0.0	0.0
6	F	9	0.0	-1.00000000	0.0
7	F	9	0.0	0.0	-1.00000000

ATOM NUMBER	CHEMICAL SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER (Z)	SPHERICAL COORDINATES IN CENTER OF CHARGE SYSTEM		
R	THETA	PHI			
1	KR	36	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	F	9	1.00000000	1.57079633	0.0
3	F	9	1.00000000	1.57079633	1.57079633
4	F	9	1.00000000	0.0	0.0
5	F	9	1.00000000	1.57079633	3.14159265
6	F	9	1.00000000	1.57079633	4.71238898
7	F	9	1.00000000	3.14159265	0.0

THE PROGRAM DISTINGUISHES 2 ATOM TYPES, AS FOLLOWS...

ATOM-TYPE INDEX	CHEMICAL SYMBOL	NO. OF ATOMS	NUCLEAR CHARGE	UPPER : LOADING INDICES OF THE ATOMS IN THIS ATOM-TYPE LOWER : RUNNING INDICES WITHIN THE ATOM-TYPE							
1	KR	1	36	1							
2	F	6	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2

CENTER OF INVERSION - YES

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

SUMMARY OF POINT GROUP PROPERTIES

NO. OF IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS = 10

COMPLEX-CONJUGATE PAIRS OF I.R.S. - NO

ORDER OF THE GROUP = 48

THE POINT GROUP FOR THIS NUCLEAR CONFIGURATION IS O(H)

L VALUES OF REAL SPHERICAL HARMONICS USED TO SPAN ALL THE I.R.S IN THIS GROUP - 6 9

REPRESENTATION INDEX	DEGENERACY	SPECIES LABEL	PHASE STANDARD	ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBERS
1	1	A, B(G)	L = 0	1
2	1	A, B(G)	(L = 3)	2
3	2	E(G)	L = 2	3 4
4	3	T(G)	L = 2	5 6 7
5	3	T(G)	(L = 1)	8 9 10
6	1	A, B(U)	(L = 0)	11
7	1	A, B(U)	L = 3	12
8	2	E(U)	(L = 2)	13 14
9	3	T(U)	(L = 2)	15 16 17
10	3	T(U)	L = 1	18 19 20

ATOMIC BASIS SET AND SYMMETRY ADAPTATION

TRANSFORMATION BLOCK 1

ATOM-TYPE 1, S FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT KR

TOTAL OF 1 BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX

BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATION 1 OF ASDEF

BASIS INDEX	TRANSF. INDEX	QUANTUM NUMBERS		BASIS VECTORS			
		N	ZETA	C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	C(4)
1	1	1	28.9410	0.30191	-0.47092	0.18287	-0.06059
2	2	1	37.8590	0.71223	0.02751	-0.00684	0.00387
3	3	2	15.5500	0.02495	1.38570	-0.96946	0.31961
4	4	2	18.8680	-0.03566	-0.27267	0.36941	-0.12187
5	5	3	6.5065	0.00393	-0.03026	0.73304	-0.37484
6	6	3	8.3700	-0.00544	0.06030	0.41654	-0.10581
7	7	4	2.4358	0.00025	-0.00133	-0.00322	0.70702
8	8	4	4.0461	-0.00075	0.00422	0.02389	0.45131

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

TRANSFORMATION BLOCK 2

ATOM-TYPE 1, P FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT KR

TOTAL OF 3 BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX

BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATION 2 OF ASCOEF

BASIS INDEX	TRANSF. INDEX	QUANTUM NUMBERS N ZETA	BASIS VECTORS C(1) C(2) C(3)		
9	9	2 15.4600	0.93533	-0.42145	0.11673
10	10	2 29.2240	0.05118	-0.01096	0.00227
11	11	3 8.1315	0.07231	0.44406	-0.14806
12	12	3 6.0579	-0.03686	0.54246	-0.18834
13	13	4 1.8095	-0.00221	-0.00943	0.57945
14	14	4 3.2184	0.00572	0.00309	0.54963

TRANSFORMATION BLOCK 3

ATOM-TYPE 1, D FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT KR

TOTAL OF 5 BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX

BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATION 11 OF ASCOEF

BASIS INDEX	TRANSF. INDEX	QUANTUM NUMBERS N ZETA	BASIS VECTORS C(1)	
15	15	3 5.1816	0.70696	
16	16	3 10.3260	0.37915	

TRANSFORMATION BLOCK 4

ATOM-TYPE 2, S FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT F

TOTAL OF 6 BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX

BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATION 36 OF ASCOEF

BASIS INDEX	TRANSF. INDEX	QUANTUM NUMBERS N ZETA	BASIS VECTORS C(1) C(2)	
1	17	1 8.3660	1.06848	-0.24322
2	18	2 10.8850	-0.07301	-0.02281
3	19	2 2.6270	0.00379	1.03628

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

TRANSFORMATION BLOCK 5

ATOM-TYPE 2, P FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT F

TOTAL OF 18 BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX

BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATION 72 OF ASCOEF

BASIS INDEX	TRANSF. INDEX	QUANTUM NUMBERS N ZETA	BASIS VECTORS C(1)
4	20	2 4.1800	0.35507
5	21	2 1.8480	0.72760

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 1, L = 0

COLUMNS 1 TO 1

EIGENVALUES

2.1759440318D 02

EIGENVECTORS

S (1)	1.0000000000D 00
--------	------------------

ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR

1

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 1, L = 1

LUMNS 1 TO 3

GENVALUES

	5.9004325696D 01	5.9004325696D 01	5.9004325696D 01
--	------------------	------------------	------------------

GENVECTORS

Z (1)	1.0000000000D 00	0.0	0.0
Y (1)	0.0	1.0000000000D 00	0.0
X (1)	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000D 00

ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR

18 19 20

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 1, L = 2

COLUMNS 1 TO 5

EIGENVALUES

1.0739834917D 02	1.0739834917D 02	9.3256827896D-01	9.3256827896D-01	9.3256827896D-01
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

EIGENVECTORS

ZZ-1 (1)	1.0000000000D 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YZ (1)	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000D 00	0.0	0.0
XZ (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000D 00	0.0
XY (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000D 00
X2-Y2 (1)	0.0	1.0000000000D 00	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR

3 4 5 6 7

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 2, L = 0

COLUMNS 1 TO 6

EIGENVALUES

1.4068530633D 05	1.2876429568D 05	1.2876429568D 05	1.3071148504D 05	1.3071148504D 05	1.3071148504D 05
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

EIGENVECTORS

S (1)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01
S (2)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0
S (3)	4.0824829046D-01	5.7735026919D-01	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0	0.0
S (4)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	-7.0710678119D-01
S (5)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	-7.0710678119D-01	0.0
S (6)	4.0824829046D-01	5.7735026919D-01	0.0	-7.0710678119D-01	0.0	0.0

ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR

1 3 4 18 19 20

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 2, L = 1

COLUMNS 1 TO 6

EIGENVALUES

2.4674313665D 03	1.1195818379D 03	1.1196818379D 03	2.3558150381D 02	2.3558150381D 02	2.3558150381D 02
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

EIGENVECTORS

Z (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0
Y (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01
X (1)	-4.0824829046D-01	2.8867513459D-01	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
Y (2)	-4.0824829046D-01	2.8867513459D-01	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01
Z (3)	-4.0824829046D-01	-5.7735026919D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
X (3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0
Z (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0
Y (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01
X (4)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
Y (5)	4.0824829046D-01	-2.8867513459D-01	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01
Z (6)	4.0824829046D-01	5.7735026919D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
X (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

INAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 2, L = 1

LUMNS 7 TO 12

GENVALUES

	2.2196766423D 02	2.2196766423D 02	2.2196766423D 02	2.2532419478D 02	2.2532419478D 02	2.2532419478D 02
--	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

GENVECTORS

Z (1)	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01
Y (1)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0
X (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (2)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01
Y (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (2)	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
Z (3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (3)	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0
X (3)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
Z (4)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01
Y (4)	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0
X (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (5)	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01
Y (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (5)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0
Z (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (6)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0
X (6)	0.0	-5.0000000000D-01	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

FINAL SYMMETRY VECTORS FOR ATOM-TYPE 2, L = 1

COLUMNS 13 TO 18

EIGENVALUES

1.1962162381D 03	1.1962162381D 03	1.1962162381D 03	2.2700108659D 02	2.2700108659D 02	2.2700108659D 02
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

EIGENVECTORS

Z (1)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (1)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01
Z (2)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0
X (2)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0	0.0
Y (3)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (3)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (4)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (4)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01
Z (5)	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Y (5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0
X (5)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
Z (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0710678119D-01	0.0	0.0
Y (6)	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
X (6)	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000D-01	0.0	0.0	0.0

IGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	16	17	18	19	20	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

I. OF TIMES EACH REPRESENTATION OCCURS

13	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	2	13
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

SELECTION RULES FOR DIRECT PRODUCTS OF IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS

REP.3 -->

REP.1 X REP.2	A,B(G)	A,B(G)	E(G)	T(G)	T(G)
	1	2	3	4	5
1(A,B(G)) X 1(A,B(G))	1	0	0	0	0
1(A,B(G)) X 1(A,B(G))	0	1	0	0	0
1(A,B(G)) X 2(A,B(G))	1	0	0	0	0
2(E(G)) X 1(A,B(G))	0	0	1	0	0
3(E(G)) X 2(A,B(G))	0	0	-1	0	0
3(E(G)) X 3(E(G))	1	-1	1	0	0
4(T(G)) X 1(A,B(G))	0	0	0	1	0
4(T(G)) X 2(A,B(G))	0	0	0	0	1
4(T(G)) X 3(E(G))	0	0	0	1	1
4(T(G)) X 4(T(G))	1	0	1	1	-1
5(T(G)) X 1(A,B(G))	0	0	0	0	1
5(T(G)) X 2(A,B(G))	0	0	0	1	0
5(T(G)) X 3(E(G))	0	0	0	1	1
5(T(G)) X 4(T(G))	0	1	1	-1	1
5(T(G)) X 5(T(G))	1	0	1	1	-1

VECTOR COUPLING COEFFICIENTS

REPRESENTATIONS 1 X 1 --> 1

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	1
1	1	1.00000000

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 2 X 2 --> 1
 IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
2	2	1
		1.000000000

REPRESENTATIONS 3 X 3 --> 1
 IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
3	3	-0.707106781
3	4	0.0
4	3	0.0
4	4	-0.707106781

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 4 --> 1
 IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
5	5	-0.577350269
5	6	0.0
5	7	0.0
6	5	0.0
6	6	-0.577350269
6	7	0.0
7	5	0.0
7	6	0.0
7	7	-0.577350269

PRESENTATIONS 5 X 5 --> 1
 IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
8	8	0.577350269
8	9	0.0
8	10	0.0
9	8	0.0
9	9	0.577350269
9	10	0.0
10	8	0.0
10	9	0.0
10	10	0.577350269

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 2 X 1 --> 2

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
2	1	2
2	1	1.000000000

REPRESENTATIONS 3 X 3 --> 2

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
3	3	0.0
3	4	0.707106781
4	3	-0.707106781
4	4	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 4 --> 2

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	
8	5	0.0
8	6	0.0
8	7	0.577350269
9	5	0.0
9	6	0.577350269
9	7	0.0
10	5	0.577350269
10	6	0.0
10	7	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 3 X 1 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2		
3	1	3	4
3	1	-1.000000000	0.0
4	1	0.0	-1.000000000

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 3 X 2 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	3	4
3	2	0.0	1.000000000
4	2	-1.000000000	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 3 X 3 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	3	4
3	3	-0.707106781	0.0
3	4	0.0	0.707106781
4	3	0.0	0.707106781
4	4	0.707106781	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 4 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	3	4
5	5	-0.408248290	0.707106781
5	6	0.0	0.0
5	7	0.0	0.0
6	5	0.0	0.0
6	6	-0.408248290	-0.707106781
6	7	0.0	0.0
7	5	0.0	0.0
7	6	0.0	0.0
7	7	0.816496581	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 4 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	3	4
8	5	0.0	0.0
8	6	0.0	0.0
8	7	0.0	0.816496581
9	5	0.0	0.0
9	6	0.707106781	-0.408248290
9	7	0.0	0.0
10	5	-0.707106781	-0.408248290
10	6	0.0	0.0
10	7	0.0	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 5 --> 3

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	3	4
8	8	0.816496581	0.0
8	9	0.0	0.0
8	10	0.0	0.0
9	8	0.0	0.0
9	9	-0.408248290	-0.707106781
9	10	0.0	0.0
10	8	0.0	0.0
10	9	0.0	0.0
10	10	-0.408248290	0.707106781

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 1 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
5	1	-1.000000000	0.0	0.0
6	1	0.0	-1.000000000	0.0
7	1	0.0	0.0	-1.000000000

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 3 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
5	3	-0.500000000	0.0	0.0
5	4	0.866025404	0.0	0.0
6	3	0.0	-0.500000000	0.0
6	4	0.0	-0.866025404	0.0
7	3	0.0	0.0	1.000000000
7	4	0.0	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 4 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	6	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
5	7	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
6	5	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	7	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
7	5	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
7	6	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
7	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 2 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
8	2	0.0	0.0	1.000000000
9	2	0.0	1.000000000	0.0
10	2	1.000000000	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 3 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
8	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	4	0.0	0.0	1.000000000
9	3	0.0	0.866025404	0.0
9	4	0.0	-0.500000000	0.0
10	3	-0.866025404	0.0	0.0
10	4	-0.500000090	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 4 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
8	5	0.0	0.707106781	0.0
8	6	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
8	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	5	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
9	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	7	0.707106781	0.0	0.0
10	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	6	0.0	0.0	0.707106781
10	7	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 5 --> 4

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	5	6	7
8	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	9	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
8	10	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
9	8	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
9	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	10	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
10	8	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
10	9	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 2 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
5	2	0.0	0.0	1.000000000
6	2	0.0	1.000000000	0.0
7	2	1.000000000	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 3 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
5	3	0.0	0.0	-0.866025404
5	4	0.0	0.0	-0.500000000
6	3	0.0	0.866025404	0.0
6	4	0.0	-0.500000000	0.0
7	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	4	1.000000000	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 4 X 4 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	6	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
5	7	0.0	0.707106781	0.0
6	5	0.707106781	0.0	0.0
6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	7	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
7	5	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
7	6	0.0	0.0	0.707106781
7	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 1 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
8	1	1.000000000	0.0	0.0
9	1	0.0	1.000000000	0.0
10	1	0.0	0.0	1.000000000

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 3 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
8	3	1.000000000	0.0	0.0
8	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	3	0.0	-0.500000000	0.0
9	4	0.0	-0.866025404	0.0
10	3	0.0	0.0	-0.500000000
10	4	0.0	0.0	0.866025404

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 4 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
8	5	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
8	6	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
8	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	5	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
9	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	7	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
10	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	6	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
10	7	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0

REPRESENTATIONS 5 X 5 --> 5

IANG3 -->

IANG1	IANG2	8	9	10
8	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	9	0.0	0.0	-0.707106781
8	10	0.0	0.707106781	0.0
9	8	0.0	0.0	0.707106781
9	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	10	-0.707106781	0.0	0.0
10	8	0.0	-0.707106781	0.0
10	9	0.707106781	0.0	0.0
10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig. 15 (Contd.)

APPENDIX

Source-code Listings

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: MOLCUL	PAGE 3	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: MOLCUL	PAGE 4
CRTEDEG=1.00000001	MOLC0590	220 POS(J,1)=POS(J,1)*FC(J)*SCALE			MOLC1170
CRTTYP=1.0J-5	MOLC0590	IF (NATOMS.LE.2) GO TO 203			MOLC1180
READ (INPUT,PARAMS)	MOLC0590	WRITE (IOUT,72) CRIZRD,CRTZRD,CRTTYP,NDIV,SCALE			MOLC1190
IF (NATOMS.GT.30) GO TO 150	MOLC0620	72 FORMAT('// THRESHOLDS AND CONTROL PARAMETERS'//X,34(1H-)/5X,'ZERO')	MOLC1200		
IF (NATOMS.GT.2) GO TO 23	MOLC0630	1THRESHOLD = ',1PE8.2/5X,'DEGENERACY TEST (RATIO OF EIGENVALUES) = MOLC1210			
IF (NATOMS.EQ.0) GO TO 203	MOLC0640	24,OPF11.8/5X,'ATOM EQUIVALENCE THRESHOLD = ',1PE8.2/5X,'NO. OF GRIMOLC1220			
WRITE (IOUT,20)	MOLC0650	3D POINTS PER ATOM = ',13/5X,'SCALE FACTOR MULTIPLYING COORDINATES MOLC1230			
20 FORMAT ('// MOLECULE IS DIATOMIC.')	MOLC0660	4= ',OPF10.5)	MOLC1235		
WRITE (IOUT,101)	MOLC0670	WRITE(IOUT,73)	MOLC1240		
101 FORMAT ('// ONLY THE REPRESENTATIONS SPANNED BY THE INPUT L-VALUES 1 WILL BE CHARACTERIZED.'// ' NO VECTOR-COUPPLING COEFFICIENTS WILL BE COMPUTED.')	MOLC0680	73 FORMAT (5X,'PROGRAM OPTIONS SELECTED -'//10X,'POINT GROUP PROPERTIES')	MOLC1250		
23 WRITE(IOUT,59) NATOMS,NTCHECK	MOLC0700	15')	MOLC1260		
59 FORMAT ('/ INPUT DESCRIPTION OF MOLECULE'//X,28(1H-)/5X,'NUMBER OF ATOMS = ',1I2/5X,'ASSUMED NO. OF EQUIVALENT SETS (ATOM TYPES) = ',MOLC0720	MOLC0710	1F ((INTER,EQ.1)) WRITE(IOUT,74)	MOLC1270		
2 12) WRITE(IOUT,70)	MOLC0730	74 FORMAT(10X,'INTERMEDIATE PRINTOUT')	MOLC1280		
70 FORMAT (5X,'CARTESIAN COORDINATES (IN FORM X = A*FUNC(B))'//5X, 1 * ATOM CHEMICAL,1IX,X1,X2,X3,Y1,Y2,Y3,Z1,Z2,Z3,'NUMBER SYMBOL')	MOLC0740	75 FORMAT (10X,'SYMMETRY-ADAPTED ATOMIC BASIS SET')	MOLC1300		
2 2X3,3(4X,A1,X4,FUNC*,4X,B1,6X)// DO 220 I=1,NATOMS	MOLC0750	76 FORMAT(12X,'MINIMAL SLATER BASIS')	MOLC1310		
X=0: Y=0: Z=0: XOP=1B YOP=1B ZOP=1B FX=1.00 FY=1.00 FZ=1.00 READ (INPUT,ATOM)	MOLC0760	77 F(LFLW(4),EQ.2)) WRITE(IOUT,77)	MOLC1320		
WRITE (IOUT,71) I,ELMTN,X,XOP,FX,Y,YOP,FY,Z,ZOP,FZ	MOLC0770	77 FORMAT(12X,'DOUBLE-ZETA SLATER BASIS')	MOLC1330		
71 FORMAT(7X,I2,7X,A2,3X,3(F8.4,1X,A4,B8.3,X))	MOLC0780	78 F(LFLW(2),EQ.1)) WRITE(IOUT,79)	MOLC1340		
IASYMB(I)=ELMTN	MOLC0790	79 FORMAT(10X,'VIBRATION-ROTATION SYMMETRY')	MOLC1350		
POS(I,1)=X	MOLC0800	80 FORMAT(10X,'VECTOR-COUPPLING COEFFICIENTS')	MOLC1430		
POS(2,1)=Y	MOLC0810	C*** TRANSLATION TO CENTER OF NUCLEAR CHARGE COORDINATE SYSTEM	MOLC1440		
POS(3,1)=Z	MOLC0820	1005 FN=0.	MOLC1450		
IOP(1)=XOP	MOLC0830	DO 109 J=1,3	MOLC1460		
IOP(2)=YOP	MOLC0840	109 P(J)=	MOLC1470		
IOP(3)=ZOP	MOLC0850	DO 3 I=1,NATOMS	MOLC1480		
FC(1)=FX	MOLC0860	FN=NUC(I)	MOLC1490		
FC(2)=FY	MOLC0870	DO 110 J=1,3	MOLC1500		
FC(3)=FZ	MOLC0880	110 P(J)=P(J)+POS(J,I)*FNI	MOLC1510		
DO 222 N=1,103	MOLC0890	3 FN=FN+FNI	MOLC1520		
NCH=N	MOLC0900	DO 111 J=1,3	MOLC1530		
IF ((IASYMB(I).EQ.SYMBOL(N)) GO TO 223	MOLC0910	111 P(J)=P(J)/FN	MOLC1540		
222 CONTINUE	MOLC0920	DO 400 I=1,NATOMS	MOLC1550		
WRITE (IOUT,224) IASYMB(I),I	MOLC0930	R2=0.	MOLC1560		
224 FORMAT (10X,' THE CHEMICAL SYMBOL',A2,' INPUT ON ATOM-PARAMETER CARD 1ND, 1, I2,' IS INCORRECTLY PUNCHED.')	MOLC0940	DO 401 J=1,3	MOLC1570		
IND, 1, I2)	MOLC0950	POS(J,I)=POS(J,I)-P(J)	MOLC1580		
GO TO 203	MOLC0960	401 R2=R2+POS(J,I)***2	MOLC1590		
223 NUC(I)=NCH	MOLC0970	RADIUS(I)=DSQR(R2)	MOLC1600		
DO 220 J=1,3	MOLC0980	XX(I)=POS(J,I)	MOLC1610		
IF ((FC(I).EQ.0) FC(J)=1.00	MOLC0990	YY(I)=POS(Z,I)	MOLC1620		
IF ((OP(I).EQ.1).IHOL(I)) FC(J)=DCOS(DR*FC(J))	MOLC1000	ZZ(I)=POS(S,I)	MOLC1630		
IF ((OP(I).EQ.1).IHOL(2)) FC(J)=DSIN(DR*FC(J))	MOLC1010	400 CONTINUE	MOLC1640		
IF ((OP(I).EQ.1).IHOL(3)) FC(J)=1.00/FC(J)	MOLC1020	C*** SPHERICAL POLAR COORDINATES IN C.C. SYSTEM	MOLC1650		
IF ((OP(I).EQ.1).IHOL(4)) FC(J)=DSQRT(FC(J))	MOLC1030	DU 400 J=1,NATOMS	MOLC1660		
	MOLC1040	THETA(I)=0.	MOLC1670		
	MOLC1050	PHI(I)=0.	MOLC1680		
	MOLC1060	W=POS(3,I)	MOLC1690		
	MOLC1070	IF ((RADIUS(I).LE.CRTZRD)) GO TO 4	MOLC1700		
	MOLC1080	IF ((DABS(DAHS(W))-RADIUS(I)).GT.1.D-7) GO TO 305	MOLC1710		
	MOLC1090	THETA(I)=PI	MOLC1720		
	MOLC1100	DO 305	MOLC1730		
	MOLC1110	THETA(I)=DCOS(POS(3,I)/RADIUS(I))			
	MOLC1120	IF ((DABS(POS(2,I)).LE.CRTZRD).AND.(DABS(POS(1,I)).LE.CRTZRD)) GO TO 4			
	MOLC1130				
	MOLC1140				
	MOLC1150				
	MOLC1160				

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: MOLCUL	PAGE--5	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: MOLCUL	PAGE--6
PHI(I)=DATAN2(POS(2,I),POS(1,I))	MOLC1740	ITYP(I)=NUMR	MOLC2320		
1 IF(PHI(I).LT.0.) PHI(I)=PHI(I)+2.D0*PI	MOLC1750	ITYPA(NUMR,IT)=IA	MOLC2330		
4 CONTINUE	MOLC1760	GO TO 24	MOLC2340		
***** MOLECULAR GEOMETRY ANALYSIS	MOLC1770	25 CONTINUE	MOLC2350		
WRTFILE(IOUT,81)	MOLC1780	NATYPE=NATYPE+1	MOLC2360		
81 FORMAT(1H1,*MOLECULAR GEOMETRY ANALYSIS*/IX,27(1H-1//)	MOLC1790	NUC((NATYPE))=NUC((IA))	MOLC2370		
WRTFILE(IOUT,205)	MOLC1800	ITSYMB(NATYPE)=IASYMB((IA))	MOLC2380		
205 FORMAT(12SX,*ATOM*,3X,*CHEMICAL*,4X,*ATOMIC*,6X,*CARTESIAN COORDINATES IN CENTER OF CHARGE SYSTEM*)	MOLC1810	RCC((NATYPE))=RADIJ((IA))	MOLC2390		
WRITE(IOUT,60)	MOLC1820	NUMT(NATYPE)=1	MOLC2400		
60 FORMAT(24X,*NUMBER*,3X,*SYMBOL*,3X,*NUMBER (Z)*,10X,*X*,16X,*Y*,16X,*Z*)	MOLC1830	ITYP(I)=NATYPE	MOLC2410		
116X,*?/*)	MOLC1840	ITYP(I,IA)=1	MOLC2420		
204 FORMAT(26X,I2,7X,A2,8X,I2,4X,3F17.8)	MOLC1850	ITYPA(1,NATYPE)=IA	MOLC2430		
WRITE(IOUT,204)(I,IASYMB(I),NUC(I),(POS(J,I),J=1,3),I=1,NATOMS)	MOLC1860	24 CONTINUE	MOLC2440		
WRITE(IOUT,50)	MOLC1870	IF ((NATYPE.EQ.NATOMS) IORDER=1	MOLC2450		
50 FORMAT(12SX,*ATOM*,3X,*CHEMICAL*,4X,*ATOMIC*,6X,*SPHERICAL COORDINATES IN CENTER OF CHARGE SYSTEM*/24X,*NUMBER*,3X,*SYMBOL*,3X,*YUMOLC1890	MOLC1880	JORDER=IORDER	MOLC2460		
28ER(ZI)*,10X,*R*,14X,*THETA*,13X,*PHI*)	MOLC1890	IF ((NATYPE.GT.10) GO TO 150	MOLC2470		
WRITE(IOUT,204)(I,IASYMB(I),NUC(I),RADII(I),THETA(I),PHI(I),	MOLC1900	IF ((NATYPE.NE.NTCHEK) GO TO 200	MOLC2480		
I=1,NATOMS)	MOLC1910	***** TEST FOR CENTER OF INVERSION	MOLC2490		
***** TEST FOR LINEAR MOLECULE	MOLC1920	NAT=NATOMS	MOLC2500		
IF (NATOMS.EQ.2) GO TO 310	MOLC1930	NNV=0	MOLC2510		
I=2	MOLC1940	DO 61 IT=1,NATYPE	MOLC2520		
IF ((RADII(I).LE.CRTZRO) IS=3	MOLC1950	IF (RCC((IT)).GT.CRTZRO) GO TO 65	MOLC2530		
LIN=1	MOLC1950	NAT=NATOMS-1	MOLC2540		
IS1=IS-1	MOLC1970	GO TO 61	MOLC2550		
DO 104 I=1,NATOMS	MOLC1980	NUMB=NUMT(IT)	MOLC2560		
PHIPI=DMOD(PHI(I)+PI,2.D0*PI)	MOLC2000	DO 62 IN=1,NUMB	MOLC2570		
IF ((DSIN(THETA(I)).LE.1.D-7) PHIPI=0.	MOLC2010	IA=ITYPA(IN,IT)	MOLC2580		
IF ((DABS(THETA((IS1))-THETA(I)).LE.CRTZRO.AND.DABS(PHI((IS1))-PHI(I)))	MOLC2020	THPI=PI-THETA((IA))	MOLC2590		
1.LE.CRTZRO)) .OR. ((DABS(THETA((IS1))-PI+THETA(I)).LE.CRTZRO)	MOLC2030	PHIPI=DMOD(PHI(IA)+PI,2.D0*PI)	MOLC2600		
2.AND.DABS(DABS(PHI((IS1))-PHIPI)).LE.CRTZRO)) GO TO 104	MOLC2040	IF ((DSIN(THETA((IA))-THPI).GT.CRTZRO.OR.DABS(PHI((JA))-PHIPI).GT.	MOLC2610		
LIN=0	MOLC2050	DO 63 JN=1,NUMB	MOLC2620		
104 CONTINUE	MOLC2060	JA=ITYPA(JN,IT)	MOLC2630		
IF ((LIN.EQ.0) GO TO 21	MOLC2070	IF (DABS(THETA((JA))-THPI).GT.CRTZRO) GO TO 63	MOLC2640		
WRITE(IOUT,105)	MOLC2080	NINV=NINV+1	MOLC2650		
105 FORMAT(1H1,* MOLECULE IS LINEAR.*)	MOLC2090	INAV=NINV	MOLC2660		
WRITE(IOUT,101)	MOLC2100	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2670		
10 READ (INPUT,315) LVAL1,LVAL2	MOLC2110	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2680		
15 FORMAT(2I5)	MOLC2120	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2690		
LFLDW(3)= 0	MOLC2130	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2700		
IF ((MAX0(LVAL1,LVAL2).GT.16) GO TO 150	MOLC2140	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2710		
** GENERATE AND LABEL ATOM-TYPES, OTHER TABLES	MOLC2150	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2720		
21 NUMT(I)=1	MOLC2160	INAV=INAV+1	MOLC2730		
NATYPE=1	MOLC2170	IF (NINV.EQ.NAT) IDDD=1	MOLC2740		
RCC((I))=RADII(I)	MOLC2180	IDDD=0	MOLC2750		
NUC((I))=NUC((I))	MOLC2190	160 IF ((NAT.NDIV.GT.720) GO TO 150	MOLC2760		
ITSYMB((I))=IASYMB((I))	MOLC2200	GO TO 201	MOLC2770		
ITYPT((I))=1	MOLC2210	200 WRITE(IOUT,202)	MOLC2780		
ITYPA(I,1)=1	MOLC2220	202 FORMAT(1H1,*THE CALCULATED NUMBER OF ATOM-TYPES DOES NOT AGREE WITH YOUR ASSUMPTION. PLEASE RECHECK YOUR INPUT.*)	MOLC2790		
DO 24 IT=2,NATOMS	MOLC2230	ISTOP=1	MOLC2800		
DO 25 IT=1,NATYPE	MOLC2240	201 WRITE(IOUT,51) NATYPE	MOLC2810		
TF ((DABS(RADII((IA))-RCC((IT))).GT.CRTTYP.OR.NUC((IA)).NE.NJCT((IT)))	MOLC2250	51 FORMAT(1H1,* THE PROGRAM DISTINGUISHES ',12, ATOM TYPES, AS FOLLOWS*	MOLC2820		
1 GO TO 25	MOLC2260	IS.../*)	MOLC2830		
11 NUMT(I)=NUMT(I)+1	MOLC2270	WRITE(IOUT,53)	MOLC2840		
NUMT(I)=NUMT(I)	MOLC2280	53 FORMAT(18X,*ATOM- TYPE CHEMICAL NO. OF NUCLEAR UPPER : LD)	MOLC2850		
ITYPT((IA))=IT	MOLC2290	LOADING INDICES OF THE ATOMS IN THIS ATOM-TYPE*/20X,*INDEX SYM8	MOLC2860		
TF ((DABS(RADII((IA))-RCC((IT))).GT.CRTTYP.OR.NUC((IA)).NE.NJCT((IT)))	MOLC2300	20L ATOMS CHARGE LOWER : RUNNING INDICES WITHIN THE ATOM-TYPE	MOLC2870		
1 GO TO 25	MOLC2310	3YPE/*18X,9(*-1),3X,8(*-1),3X,6(*-1),3X,7(*-1),3X,54(*-1)/*)	MOLC2880		
		DO 54 IT=1,NATYPE	MOLC2890		

PROGRAM: GPH THEORY

ROUTINE: MOLCUL

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NUMB=NUMT(IIT)
WRITE ((IOUT,55) IT,ITSYMB(IT),NUMB,NUCT(IT),((ITYPA(I,IT),I=1,NUMB)MOLC2910 C**** SETS UP TABLE OF COEFFICIENTS FOR CALCULATION OF ASSOCIATED ALPT0020 |
55 FORMAT ((/2IX,I2,10X,A2,8X,I2,7X,I2,6X,I2I5,(IX/60X,I2I5)) MOLC2920 C**** LEGRENDE POLYNOMIALS, L .LE. 16, AND TABLE OF FACTORIALS ALPT0030 |
54 WRITE ((IOUT,56) (I,I=1,NUMB) MOLC2930 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) ALPT0040 |
56 FURMAT (60X,I2I5) MOLC2940 COMMON/ALPT1/THETAC(1224),FACT(50) ALPT0050 |
IF ((ORDER.EQ.1) WRITE ((IOUT,100) MOLC2950 FACT(I)=1.00 ALPT0060 |
100 FORMAT (32X,'SINCE THIS MOLECULE HAS NO NON-TRIVIAL SYMMETRY ELEMENT') MOLC2960 DO 3 I=2,50 ALPT0070 |
INTS,'/40X,*FURTHER CALCULATIONS OF SYMMETRY-RELATED/45X,*PROPERTIMOLC2970 MOLC2980 FI=I-1 ALPT0080 |
2ES WILL BE BYPASSED.') MOLC2990 LMAX=16 ALPT0090 |
HINV=HNO MOLC3000 THETAC(I)=DSQRT(0.5D0) ALPT0100 |
IF (LINDO,EQ.1) HINV=MYES MOLC3010 DO 4 LI=1,LMAX ALPT0110 |
WRITE((IOUT,82) HINV MOLC3020 TLP1=2*LI+1 ALPT0120 |
82 FORMAT (//, CENTER OF INVERSION - ',A3/) MOLC3030 TL=2**LI ALPT0130 |
IF ((ISTOP,EQ.0) GO TO 999 MOLC3040 A=THETAC(I)*DSQRT(TLP1)/TL ALPT0140 |
203 READ (INPUT,300) IDENT,JOB MOLC3050 LPI=LI+1 ALPT0150 |
IF ((JOB,EQ.IHUL(5)) STOP MOLC3060 ISUB=4*I#LPI ALPT0160 |
IF ((JOB,NE.IHUL(5)) GO TO 203 MOLC3070 DO 4 MPI=1,LPI ALPT0170 |
WRITE ((IOUT,302) MOLC3080 MI=MP1-1 ALPT0180 |
GO TO 1000 MOLC3090 JSUB=ISUB+B*MI ALPT0190 |
150 WRITE ((IOUT,151) MOLC3100 ANORM=A*DSQRT(FACT(LPI-MI)/FACT(LPI+MI)) ALPT0200 |
151 FORMAT (//, ONE OR MORE OF THE INPUT PARAMETERS WILL CAUSE ARRAY L MOLC3100 ISTOP=1. ALPT0210 |
LIMITS TO BE EXCEEDED. CALCULATION ABANDONED.') MOLC3110 LIN=(LI-MI)/24 ALPT0220 |
ISTOP=1. MOLC3120 PHASE=-1.00 ALPT0230 |
GO TO 201 MOLC3130 IF (2*(MI/2).NE.MI) PHASE=-PHASE ALPT0235 |
999 CALL ALPTAB MOLC3132 DO 2 IP=1,LIM ALPT0240 |
CALL GRID(1,10DD) MOLC3134 NU=IP-1 ALPT0250 |
CALL_GRID(2,10DD) MOLC3136 PHASE=-PHASE ALPT0260 |
RETURN MOLC3138 2 THETAC(JSUB+IP)=ANJRM*PHASE*FACT(2*(LI-NU)+1)/(FACT(NU+1)*FACT(LPI)PT0270 |
END MOLC3140 1 -NU)*FACT(LPI-MI-2*NU)) ALPT0280 |
4 CONTINUE ALPT0290 |
37 THETAI=0. RETURN ALPT0300 |
END ALPT0320 |

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PROGRAM: GPH THEORY

ROUTINE: ALPTAB

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PROGRAMME_GPHD80Y ..... ROUTINE: GRID ..... PAGE ... 2 ..... PROGRAMME_GPHD80Y ..... ROUTINE: GRID ..... PAGE ... 10

SUBROUTINE GRID (IGRID, IODD)
CALCULATES GRID OF POINTS REFLECTING SYMMETRY OF MOLECULE, WHERE
FUNCTION VALUES WILL BE SAMPLED
IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/OUT1/POS(3,30),RADIUS(30),THETA(30),PHI(30),NATOMS,NATYPE,
  1 NNUCT(10),NUCT(10),ITSYMB(10),ITYPEA(30),ITYPB(30),ITYPI(30),
  2 INVAT(30)
COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDFG,ISTOP,INTER,LEFLOW(10)
COMMON/GIRD/RGRID(30,30),CTHGR(1447),PHIGR(1447),NGRID,NDIV
COMMON/XYZ(1440),YG(1440),ZG(1440),X(30),Y(30),Z(30)
DIMENSION TAFLAG(30)
CHANGE NEXT CARD IF DIMENSION OF, E.G., 'RADIUS' IS CHANGED
MAXNAT=30
PI = 3.141592653589793
PIP=2.00*PI
A1=PIAN (PI/45.00)
A2=150.00
IRASE=0
NGRID=NDIV*NATOMS
DO 44 TA=1,NATOMS
  IF (1.RADIUS(TA).LE.CRTZRD) NGRID=NGRID-NDIV
CONTINUE
IF ((IGRID.EQ.2) .AND. NGRID=NGRID)
  NDIV=IBASE
  NDIV=NDIV
  GRID CONSISTS OF A CIRCLE OF *NDIV* POINTS ABOUT THE RADIUS VECTOR GRID
  JOINING EACH ATOM TO THE ORIGIN
  DO 50 IA=1,NATOMS
    TAFLAG(IA)=0
    IACC=0
    DO 1 IA=1,NATOMS
      RIT=RADIUS(IA)
      IF ((RIT.GT.CRTZRD)) GO TO 55
      IACC=1
      GO TO 1
    IF ((IODE.EQ.0)) GO TO 51
    IF ((TAFLAG(IA).EQ.0)) GO TO 45
    NDIV=NDIV+1
    GO TO 1
  IPI=IA+1
  IF ((IPI.GT.NATOMS)) GO TO 1
  JA=INVAT(IA)
  JNDIV=(JA-1-IACC)*NDIV+IBASE
  TAFLAG(JIA)=1
  ALGORITHM FOR ANGULAR OPENING SUBTENDED BY GRID CIRCLES
  IT=ITYPT(IA)
  ZIT=NNUCT(1)
  OPSIDE=AL*(1.00-ZIT/A2)
  IF ((IGRID.EQ.2)) OPSIDE=1.500*OPSIDE
  HYPNT=DSQRT(1.00+OPSIDE*OPSIDE)
  COSOM=1.00/HYPOT
  SINOM=OPSIDE/HYPOT
  RGRID(IA,IGRID)=0.900*RIT/COSOM
  RCR=RGID(IA,IGRID)
  IF ((IODE.EQ.1)) RGRID(JA,IGRID)=RCR
  ASSIGNMENT OF GRID COORDINATES
  COSTN=DCOS(THETA(IA))
  SININ=DSIN(THETA(IA))
  GRID0010
  34 ALPH=0.
  DO 3 NPT=1,NDIV
    IND=IND+1
    COSAL=DCOS(ALTH)
    CTH=DCOS(COSTN*SINTN)+SINOM*COSAL
    CTGR(IND)=CTH
    A0IX=1.00-CTH*CTH
    IF ((RADIX.LT.CRTZRD)) RADIX=0.
    V=DSQRT(RADIX)
    RST=V*RCR
    IF ((V*SINTN.LE.CRTZRD)) GO TO 4
    IF ((DABS(DABS(W)-1.00).GT.CRTZRD)) GO TO 30
    IF (W>1.32,30,33
    IF (W<-1.00,32,30
    32 W=-1.00
    GO TO 30
    33 W=1.00
    GO TO 30
    30 PNMPH=DARCOS(W)
    IF ((ALPH>PI),5,6,7
    GRID0180
    5 PHIG=PHI((IA)*PNMPH
    GRID0200
    6 PHIG=PHI((IA)
    GRID0220
    7 PHIG=PHI((IA)-PNMPH
    GRID0240
    8 PHIG=ALPH
    GRID0250
    9 PHIGR(IND)=PHIG
    GRID0270
    10 IF ((IODE.EQ.0)) GO TO 53
    ***** COORDINATES OF INVERSION-SYMMETRIC POINTS
    GRID0280
    JND=JNDIV+NPT
    GRID0290
    11 JNDIV=NDIV-NPT
    GRID0300
    12 CTHGR(JND)=CTH
    GRID0310
    13 PHIGR(JND)=PHIG+PI
    GRID0320
    14 IF ((PHIGR(JND).GT.PI)) PHIGR(JND)=PHIG-PI
    GRID0330
    15 CONTINUE
    GRID0340
    16 GRID0350
    17 XG(IND)=RST*DCOS(PHIG)
    GRID0360
    18 YG(IND)=RST*DSIN(PHIG)
    GRID0370
    19 ZG(IND)=RCR*CTH
    GRID0380
    20 IF ((IODE.EQ.0)) GO TO 3
    GRID0390
    21 ZG(JND)=-ZG(IND)
    GRID0400
    22 XG(JND)=-XG(IND)
    GRID0410
    23 YG(JND)=-YG(IND)
    GRID0420
    24 ALPH=ALPH+2.00*PI/FDIV
    1 CONTINUE
    25 IF ((IGRID.NE.1)) RETURN
    26 DO 10 I=1,NATOMS
    27 X(I)=POS(1,I)
    28 Y(I)=POS(2,I)
    29 Z(I)=POS(3,I)
    30 RETURN
    31 END
  GRID0430
  GRID0440
  GRID0450
  GRID0460
  GRID0470
  GRID0480
  GRID0490
  GRID0500
  GRID0510
  GRID0520
  GRID0530
  GRID0540
  GRID0550
  GRID0560
  GRID0570
  GRID0580
  GRID0600
  GRID0610
  GRID0620
  GRID0630
  GRID0640
  GRID0650
  GRID0660
  GRID0670
  GRID0680
  GRID0690
  GRID0700
  GRID0710
  GRID0720
  GRID0730
  GRID0740
  GRID0750
  GRID0760
  GRID0770
  GRID0780
  GRID0790
  GRID0800
  GRID0810
  GRID0820
  GRID0830
  GRID0840
  GRID0850
  GRID0860
  GRID0870
  GRID0880
  GRID0890
  GRID0900
  GRID0910
  GRID0920
  GRID0930
  GRID0940
  GRID0950
  GRID0960
  GRID0970
  GRID0980
  GRID0990
  GRID1000
  GRID1010
  GRID1020
  GRID1030
  GRID1040
  GRID1050
  GRID1060
  GRID1070
  GRID1080

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: GGROUP	PAGE_11	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: GGROUP	PAGE_12
SUBROUTINE GROUP(JSUM,JSUM)		GROU0010	C**** COMPARE JSUM,JSUM WITH TABLES, LOOK UP L VALUES		GROU0010
*** DETERMINES APPROPRIATE L-VALUES OF PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS NEEDED FOR		GROU0020	140 DO 150 I=1,7		GROU00620
*** THE MOLECULAR SYMMETRY GROUP AND SUPERVISES CALCULATION OF EVEN ANGROU0030			1F (JSUM.EQ.JSUMA(I).AND.JSUM.EQ.JSUMA(I)) GO TO 155		GROU00630
*** ODD REPRESENTATIONS.		GROU0040	155 GO TO 150		GROU00640
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)		GROU0050	1L=L2RAY(1)		GROU00650
DIMENSION IHOL(14),LDEG(14),IDE(2)		GROU0060	IF (IUDD,NE.0) L2=L2RAY(1)		GROU00660
DIMENSION JSUMA(10),JSUMA(7),KSUMA(4),L1RAY(10),L2RAY(10),L2A(4)		GROU0070	GO TO 160		GROU00670
COMMON/CONTROL/CRTZRO,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLOW(10)		GROU0080	150 CONTINUE		GROU00680
COMMON/OUT3/NKEP,INDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,		GROU0090	DO 170 I=1,4		GROU00690
I,LVAL2,IRTPR(14),IRPAR(14),INDO,IRLOWL(14)		GROU0100	1F (JSUM.NE.KSUMA(I)) GO TO 170		GROU00700
DATA IHOL/4H (L=4H (L=4H= 1),4H= 2),4H= 3),4H= 4),4H= 5),4H= 6)		GROU0110	L1=L		GROU00710
1,4H= 7),4H= 8),4H= 9),4H10),4H11),4H12),4H13),4H14),4H15),		GROU0120	L2=L3A(1)		GROU00720
2 4H16) /		GROU0130	GO TO 160		GROU00730
DATA JSUMA/9,13,15,15,17,17,17,23,25,41/,JSUMA/4,8,11,15,19,23,25/GROU0140		GROU0140	170 CONTINUE		GROU00740
1,KSUMA/9,13,15,17//L1RAY/2,4,6,8,10,12,16,6,4+12/L2RAY/3,5,9,9,GROU0150		GROU0150	160 IF(L1,EQ.L1) GO TO 161		GROU00750
2 0,0,0,9,0,15//L2A/1,3,3,5/		GROU0160	L=SIGN		GROU00760
C**** L=4 IS DONE FIRST. THE RESULTING BEHAVIOR HELPS TO DETERMINE WHICH		GROU0170	ASSIGN 161 TO NN		GROU00770
C**** L-VALUES ARE NEEDED		GROU0180	IFLAG=4		GROU00780
IF (LVAL1,EQ.0) GO TO 100		GROU0190	GO TO 40		GROU00790
L=LVAL1		GROU0200	151 IF(IUDD,EQ.0) GO TO 50		GROU00800
ASSIGN 110 TO NN		GROU0210	L=L2		GROU00810
GO TO 40		GROU0220	GO TO 30		GROU00820
110 IF (IUDD,EQ.0) GU TO 50		GROU0230	C**** GENERATION OF SYMMETRY-ADAPTED PROTOTYPE VECTORS		GROU00830
L=LVAL2		GROU0240	50 NR=0		GROU00840
GO TO 30		GROU0250	LVAL2=0		GROU00850
100 JSUM=0		GROU0260	GO TO 5		GROU00860
IDE(1)=IHOL(1)		GROU0270	40 IDE(1)=IHOL(1)		GROU00870
IDE(2)=IHOL(6)		GROU0280	IF (L.GT.9) IDE(1)=IHOL(2)		GROU00880
LVAL1=4		GROU0290	IDE(2)=IHOL(1+2)		GROU00890
CALL PROSYM (4,IDE,NR,JSUM,LDEG,1)		GROU0300	41 JSUM=JSUM+LDEG(I)**2		GROU00900
IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN		GROU0310	DO 41 I=1,NR		GROU00910
C**** BRANCH TO APPROPRIATE L-VALUE CALCULATIONS		GROU0320	CALL PROSYM (L,IDE,NR,JSUM,LDEG,IFLAG)		GROU00920
C**** TEST VALUE OF JSUM = SUM OF SQUARES OF DEGENERACIES OF EIGENVALUES		GROU0330	IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN		GROU00930
C**** FROM L ⁴ MATRIX		GROU0340	60 JSUM=0		GROU00940
IFLAG=4		GROU0350	DO 41 I=1,NR		GROU00950
IF (JSUM.LE.17) GO TO 200		GROU0360	CALL PROSYM (L,IDE,NR,JSUM,LDEG,4)		GROU00960
IF JSUM.GT.17, LOOK UP L VALUES IN TABLE, FIND PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS		GROU0370	41 JSUM=JSUM+JSUM+LDEG(I)**2		GROU00970
DO 210 I=8,10		GROU0380	GO TO NN, (120,140,161,110)		GROU00980
IF (JSUM.NE.JSUMA(I)) GO TO 210		GROU0390	30 IDE(1)=IHOL(1)		GROU00990
L1=L1RAY(I)		GROU0400	IF (L.GT.9) IDE(1)=IHOL(2)		GROU01000
IF (IUDD,NE.0) L2=L2RAY(I)		GROU0410	IDE(2)=IHOL(1+2)		GROU01010
GO TO 115		GROU0420	LVAL2=L		GROU01020
210 CONTINUE		GROU0430	CALL PROSYM (L,IDE,NR,JSUM,LDEG,4)		GROU01030
115 L=L1		GROU0440	IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN		GROU01040
IF (L.EQ.4) IFLAG=2		GROU0450	5 NREP=NR+NRD		GROU01050
ASSIGN 120 TO NN		GROU0460	CALL PHASER		GROU01070
GO TO 40		GROU0470	RETURN		GROU01080
120 IF (IUDD,EQ.0) GO TO 50		GROU0480	END		
L=L2		GROU0490			
GO TO 30		GROU0500			
C**** FOR JSUM.LE.17, TRY ANOTHER L VALUE, FIND JSUM=SUM OF SQUARES OF		GROU0510			
C**** DISTINCT REPS. FOUND		GROU0520			
200 L=(SUM-5)/2		GROU0530			
IF (JSUM/4,EQ.3) L=4		GROU0540			
IF (JSUM.EQ.15) IFLAG=2		GROU0550			
ASSIGN 140 TO NN		GROU0560			
IF (JSUM.EQ.13) GO TO 60		GROU0570			
GO TO 40		GROU0580			
		GROU0590			
		GROU0600			

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: PROSYM	PAGE...13	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: PROSYM	PAGE...14
SUBROUTINE PROSYM (L, IDE, NR, ISUM, LDEGT, IFLAG)	PROS0010		CALL PSYM (L, LL, THLMK, L, LL, THLMK, 2, KALC, RES, B, NMAX)	PROS0590	
C**** SUPERVISES DETERMINATION OF IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS SPANNED BY A PARTICULAR SET OF SPHERICAL HARMONICS	PROS0020	L1=L		PROS0600	
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	PROS0030	L1=LL		PROS0610	
REAL#1 LABEL1, LABEL2	PROS0040	C**** TRANSFORM MATRIX WITH VECTORS - RESULTING MATRIX WILL BE BLOCK		PROS0620	
COMMON/GTRU/GRIDI(30,3),CTHGR(1447),PHIGR(1447),NGRID,NDIV	PROS0050	C**** DIAGONAL EXCEPT FOR BLOCKS CONNECTING VECTORS BELONGING TO THE SAM		PROS0630	
COMMON/CONTRL/CRTRZD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLOW(10)	PROS0060	REPRESENTATION		PROS0640	
COMMON/OUT3/NREG,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,	PROS0070	CALL LINCOM (RES, EV, NDEG, NMAX, LL, C, B, NEVAL, IREPLT, NR, LDEGT)		PROS0650	
1 LVAL2,IRTPY(14),IRPAR(14),IDDD,IRLOW(14)	PROS0080	PROS0660		PROS0660	
COMMON/PROTO/COPRO(1802),EVPA(55),IREPL(25),NEVALP(2)	PROS0090	IDENT2(13)=IDE(1)		PROS0670	
COMMON/PHASE/IFLGG(20),IPHASE	PROS0100	IDENT2(14)=IDE(2)		PROS0680	
COMMON/ASYM/LA,MGRID,1,3PI,LA1,LADEG	PROS0110	DO 30 I=1,LL		PROS0690	
COMMON/FILES/INPUT,IOUT	PROS0120	LABEL2(1)=HOL5		PROS0700	
COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(18000)	PROS0130	30 INDEX2(I)=1		PROS0710	
DIMENSION LABEL(50),INDEX(50),IDENT1(20),LDEGT(14),IDE(2),	PROS0140	IF (INTER,EQ.0) CALL MATPR (LL, 0, IDENT2, RES, EV, NMAX, LABEL2, INDEX2)		PROS0720	
1 NDEGT(33),IREPLT(33),RES(50,50),EV(50),C(50,50),B(50,50),NDEG(50)	PROS0150	DO 6 I=1,LL		PROS0730	
DIMENSION IDENT2(20),LABEL2(50),INDEX2(50)	PROS0160	6 EV(I)=RES(I,1)		PROS0740	
EQUIVALENCE (RES,DUMMY),(EV,DUMMY(2501)),(C,DUMMY(2551)),	PROS0170	C*** CHECK TO MAKE SURE DEGENERACIES HAVEN'T BEEN DEGRADED		PROS0750	
1 (R,DUMMY(1001)),(NDEG,DUMMY(7951)),(NEVAL,DUMMY(8001))	PROS0180	CALL DEGEN (LL, EV, NDEGT, NEVAL, CRTDEG)		PROS0760	
2 (NDEGT,DUMMY(7551)),(IREPLT,DUMMY(7950)),(LABEL2,DUMMY(7875)),	PROS0190	IF (NEVAL-EV,NEVAL) GO TO 7		PROS0770	
3 (INDEX,DUMMY(7925)),(LABEL2,DUMMY(7576)),(INDEX2,DUMMY(7526))	PROS0200	NRT=NR		PROS0780	
DATA IDENT1/4H, MAT,4HRIX,4HOF, P,4H OVE,4H SP,4HHERI,4HCAL ,	PROS0210	NREP=NR		PROS0790	
14HARM,4HONIC,4HS, 10*4H /	PROS0220	IND=0		PROS0800	
DATA IDENT2/4H, MAT,4HRIX,4HOF, P,4H OV,4H ER,4HIGEN,4HVECT,4HORSOP240	PROS0230	IBASE=0		PROS0810	
1 ,4HOF, F,4HIRST,4H MAT,4HRIX,8*4H /	PROS0240	IS1=0		PROS0820	
DATA HOL3/7H COS /,HOL4/7H SIN /,HOL5/7H E.V. /	PROS0250	ISUB=0		PROS0830	
EXTERNAL THLMK,ANTSYM	PROS0260	NEVALP(1)=NEVAL		PROS0840	
NMAX=50	PROS0270	GO TO 13		PROS0850	
IPHASE=3	PROS0280	C*** IF L IS 0, LINE UP PHASES OF ODD REPRESENTATIONS WITH EVEN ONES		PROS0860	
IF (IFLAG.EQ.2) GO TO 1	PROS0290	20 LA=MAXO(L2,L2+1)		PROS0870	
IDENT1(1)= IDE(1)	PROS0300	CALL WIG3J (LA, LA, L, ISTOP)		PROS0880	
IDENT1(12)=IDE(2)	PROS0310	MGRID=MGRID		PROS0890	
INDEX(1)=0	PROS0320	LA1=LA+1		PROS0900	
LABEL1)=HOL3	PROS0330	LADEG=2*LA+1		PROS0910	
DO 60 M=1,L	PROS0340	L3PI=L1		PROS0920	
M2=**M	PROS0350	CALL ADAPT (L, LL, ANTSYM, 9, 1, IDENT1, 2)		PROS0930	
INDEX(M2)=M	PROS0360	DO 41 I=1,NEVAL		PROS0940	
INDEX(M2+1)=M	PROS0370	41 IREPLT(I)=IREPLT(I)+NRT		PROS0950	
LABEL(M2)=HOL4	PROS0380	IND=NRT		PROS0960	
60 LABEL(M2+1)=HOL3	PROS0390	NR=NR		PROS0970	
LL=2*L+1	PROS0400	NREP=2*NR		PROS0980	
KALC=1	PROS0410	NEVALP(2)=NEVAL		PROS0990	
IF ((IDDD,NE,0) KALC=9	PROS0420	IBASE=NEVALP(1)		PROS1000	
**** GENERATE CRUDE SYMMETRY VECTORS	PROS0430	IS1=LL		PROS1010	
CALL ADAPT (L, LL, THLMK, KALC, 1, IDENT1, 1)	PROS0440	ISUB=IS1*IS1		PROS1020	
IF (L,NE,4) GO TO 1	PROS0450	C*** STORE VECTORS FOR LATER USE		PROS1030	
ISUM=0	PROS0460	13 DO 15 I=1,NEVAL		PROS1040	
DO 2 I=1,NEVAL	PROS0470	15 IREPL(I+IBASE)=IREPLT(I)		PROS1050	
2 ISUM=ISUM+NDEG(I)**2	PROS0480	DO 40 J=1,LL		PROS1060	
IF ((ISUM,NE,13) RETURN	PROS0490	40 NDEGA(I+IND)=LDEGT(I)		PROS1070	
1 IF ((INTER,EQ,0) GO TO 3	PROS0500	DO 11 J=1,LL		PROS1080	
WRITE (IOUT,200)	PROS0510	EV(I,J)=EV(I,J)		PROS1090	
200 FORMAT ('// DEGENERACIES OF EIGENVALUES FOR PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS//')	PROS0520	DO 11 I=1,LL		PROS1100	
WRITE (IOUT,100) (NDEG(I),I=1,NEVAL)	PROS0530	ISUB=ISUB+1		PROS1110	
100 (1615)	PROS0540	11 COPRO(I,ISUB)=C(I,J)		PROS1120	
3 IF ((ISTOP,FO,1) RETURN	PROS0550	RETURN		PROS1130	
IF (2*(L/2),NE,L) GO TO 20	PROS0560	7 ISTOP=1		PROS1140	
**** CALCULATE SECOND MATRIX OF SYMMETRY OPERATOR	PROS0570	WRITE (IOUT,50)		PROS1150	
	PROS0580	50 FORMAT (1H1,'DEGENERACIES OF MATRIX 2 DO NOT AGREE WITH THOSE IN MPROS1160			

GRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: PSYME	PAGE 12	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: ADAPT	PAGE 16
IX 1. CALCULATION ABANDONED.')					
URN					
	PROS1170	SUBROUTINE ADAPT (L,N,F2,KALC,MPAR,IDENT,IFPRO)		ADAP0010	
	PROS1180	***** SYMMETRY-ADAPTS SET OF FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY FUNCTION F2		ADAP0020	
	PROS1190	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)		ADAP0030	
		COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLLOW(10)		ADAP0040	
		COMMON/OUT3/NREP,NDEGM(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPLA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,		ADAP0050	
		I,LVAL2,IRTPR(14),IPAR(14),ITODD,IRLOWL(14)		ADAP0060	
		COMMON/FILES/INPUT,OUT		ADAP0070	
		COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(8000)		ADAP0080	
		DIMENSION LABEL(50),INDEX(50),IREPLB(50),IDENT(10),RES(50,50),		ADAP0090	
		EV(50),C(50,50),B(50,50),NDEG(50)		ADAP0100	
		EQUIVALENCE (RES,DUMMY),(EV,DUMMY(2501)),(C,DUMMY(2551)),		ADAP0110	
		(B,DUMMY(5051)),(LABEL,DUMMY(7875)),(INDEX,DUMMY(7925)),		ADAP0120	
		2 (IREPLB,DUMMY(7950)),(NDEG,DUMMY(7975)),(NEVAL,DUMMY(8000))		ADAP0130	
		EXTERNAL F2,THLMK		ADAP0140	
		NMAX=50		ADAP0150	
		IF (IFPRO.EQ.2) GO TO 10		ADAP0160	
		***** CALCULATE CONNECTION MATRIX OVER BASIS FUNCTIONS		ADAP0170	
		CALL PSYM (L,N,F2,L,N,F2,1,KALC,RES,B,NMAX)		ADAP0180	
		IF (INTER.EQ.1) CALL MATPRT (N,0,IDENT,RES,EV,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)		ADAP0190	
		***** DIAGONALIZE TO GET CRODE SYMMETRY VECTORS		ADAP0200	
		CALL EIGEN (RES,B,N,EV,N,SRNDRM,NMAX)		ADAP0210	
		DO 1 I=1,N		ADAP0220	
		DO 1 J=1,N		ADAP0230	
		IF (DABS(RES(I,J)).LE.CRTZRD) RES(I,J)=0.		ADAP0240	
		1 CONTINUE		ADAP0250	
		***** FIND DEGENERACIES		ADAP0260	
		CALL DEGEN (N,EV,NDEG,NEVAL,CRTDEG)		ADAP0270	
		***** SORT VECTORS BY DEGENERACY		ADAP0280	
		CALL SORT1 (RES,C,EV,NMAX,N,NDEG,NEVAL,NDEG)		ADAP0290	
		IF (INTER.EQ.1) CALL MATPRT (N,1,IDENT,C,EV,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)		ADAP0300	
		IF (IFPRO.EQ.1) RETURN		ADAP0310	
		10 DO 2 I=1,NEVAL		ADAP0320	
		2 IREPLB(I)=0		ADAP0330	
		***** LINE UP PHASES WITH PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS		ADAP0340	
		DO 3 IPAR=1,2		ADAP0350	
		IF (IPAR.EQ.0) GO TO 4		ADAP0360	
		IF (IPAR.EQ.1.AND.IPAR.EQ.2) GO TO 3		ADAP0370	
		IF (IPAR.EQ.-1.AND.IPAR.EQ.1) GO TO 3		ADAP0380	
		4 LV=LVAL1		ADAP0390	
		IF (IPAR.EQ.2) LV=LVAL2		ADAP0400	
		IF (LV.EQ.0) GO TO 3		ADAP0410	
		LVD=2*LV+1		ADAP0420	
		CALL PSYM (LV,LVD,THLMK,L,N,F2,2,-KALC,RES,B,NMAX)		ADAP0430	
		CALL LINEUP (N,IPAR)		ADAP0440	
		3 CONTINUE		ADAP0450	
		DO 5 I=1,NEVAL		ADAP0460	
		IF (IREPLB(I).EQ.0) GO TO 6		ADAP0470	
		5 CONTINUE		ADAP0480	
		***** SORT VECTORS BY REPRESENTATION		ADAP0490	
		CALL SORT1 (C,B,EV,NMAX,N,NDEG,-NEVAL,IREPLB)		ADAP0500	
		IF (IFPRO.EQ.2) RETURN		ADAP0510	
		***** UNDO ARBITRARY MIXING OF SETS BELONGING TO SAME REP.		ADAP0520	
		CALL CLEAN (C,N,NDEG,NEVAL,IREPLB,NMAX,CRTZRD,0)		ADAP0530	
		RETURN		ADAP0540	
		6 WRITE (IOUT,7) (IREPLB(I),I=1,NEVAL)		ADAP0550	
		7 FORMAT ('// ONE OR MORE VECTORS NOT SYMMETRY-ADAPTED. CALCULATION		ADAP0560	
		1 ABANDONED.'//2015)		ADAP0570	
		ISTOP=1		ADAP0580	

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: ADAPT	PAGE... 17	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: PSYM	PAGE... 18
RETURN	ADAP0590		SUBROUTINE PSYM (L1,N1,F1,L2,N2,F2,IGRID,KALC,RES,R,NMAX)	PSYM0010	
END	ADAP0590	C**** CALCULATES MATRIX OF SYMMETRY OPERATOR OVER FUNCTIONS SPECIFIED	PSYM0020		
		C**** BY F1, F2	PSYM0030		
		IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	PSYM0040		
		COMMON/DUTI/PSI(3,30),RADIUS(30),THETA(30),PHI(30),NATOMS,NATYPE,	PSYM0050		
		1 NUMT(10),NUCT(10),ITSYMB(10),ITYPA(30,10),ITYPT(30),ITYPI(30),	PSYM0060		
		2 INVAT(30)	PSYM0070		
		COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFFLOW(10)	PSYM0080		
		COMMON/GIRD/RGRID(30,31),CTHGR(1447),PHIGR(1447),NGRID,NDIV	PSYM0090		
		COMMON/ALP/RCR,SQ2DR,WY,LC	PSYM0100		
		DIMENSION FUNCT1(100),FUNCT2(100)	PSYM0110		
		DIMENSION IFLAG(30)	PSYM0120		
		DIMENSION RES(NMAX,N1),R(NMAX)	PSYM0130		
		EXTERNAL F1,F2	PSYM0140		
		ROTHF=DSQRT(0.500)	PSYM0150		
		IBASE=0	PSYM0160		
		IF (IGRID.EQ.2) IBASE=NGRID	PSYM0170		
	41	ISUB=N1*N2	PSYM0180		
		DO 31 I=1,ISUB	PSYM0190		
	31	R(I)=0.	PSYM0200		
		IND=IBASE	PSYM0210		
		DO 4 I=1,NATOMS	PSYM0220		
	4	IAFLAG(I)=0	PSYM0230		
		C**** LOOP OVER GRID POINTS	PSYM0240		
		DO 1 IA=1,NATOMS	PSYM0250		
		IF (RADUIS(IA).LE.CRTZRD) GO TO 1	PSYM0260		
		IF (IABS(KALC).NE.9) GO TO 3	PSYM0270		
		C**** IF /KALC/ =9, TAKE ONLY ONE ATOM FROM EACH INVERSION-SYMMETRIC	PSYM0280		
		C**** PAIR. CONTRIBUTION TO MATRIX ELEMENT FROM OTHER ATOM IS IDENTICAL	PSYM0290		
		IF (IAFLAG(IA).EQ.0) GO TO 5	PSYM0300		
		IND=IND+NDIV	PSYM0310		
		GO TO 1	PSYM0320		
	5	JA=INVAT(IA)	PSYM0330		
		IAFLAG(JA)=1	PSYM0340		
	3	RCR=1.00/RGRID(IA,IGRID)	PSYM0350		
		SQ2DR=ROTHF*RCR	PSYM0360		
		DO 2 NPT=1,NDIV	PSYM0370		
		IND=IND+1	PSYM0380		
		CALL F1 (L1,N1,FUNCT1,IND)	PSYM0390		
		IF (KALC.LT.0) GO TO 39	PSYM0400		
		DO 25 I=1,N1	PSYM0410		
	25	FUNCT2(I)=FUNCT1(I)	PSYM0420		
		GO TO 24	PSYM0430		
	39	CALL F2 (L2,N2,FUNCT2,IND)	PSYM0440		
	24	ISUB=0	PSYM0450		
		DO 10 I=1,N1	PSYM0460		
		LIM=1	PSYM0470		
		IF (KALC.LT.0) LIM=N2	PSYM0480		
		DO 10 J=1,LIM	PSYM0490		
		ISUB=ISUB+1	PSYM0500		
	10	K(IISUB)=R(IISUB)+FUNCT1(I)*FUNCT2(J)	PSYM0510		
	2	CONTINUE	PSYM0520		
	1	CONTINUE	PSYM0530		
		C**** CLEAN UP MATRIX	PSYM0540		
		ISUB=0	PSYM0550		
		DO 1 I=1,N1	PSYM0560		
		IM=1	PSYM0570		
		IF (KALC.LT.0) LIM=N2	PSYM0580		

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: PSYM

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DO 20 J=1,LIM
ISUB=ISUB+1
IF (DABS(R(IISUB)).LE.CRTZR0) R(IISUB)=0.
RES(I,J)=R(IISUB)
IF (KALC.GT.0) RES(J,I)=R(IISUB)
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
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PSYM0590      SUBROUTINE THLMK (L,LL,FUNCT,IND)          THLM0010
PSYM0600      C**** CALCULATES FUNCTION VALUES OF REAL SPHERICAL HARMONICS CENTERED   THLM0020
PSYM0610      C**** AT ORIGIN, EVALUATED AT GRID POINT 'IND'          THLM0030
PSYM0620      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)          THLM0040
PSYM0630      COMMON/GIRD/GRID(30,3),CTHGR(1447),PHIGR(1447),NGRID,NDIV          THLM0050
PSYM0640      COMMON/ALP/PCR,SQ2DR,W,Y,LC          THLM0060
PSYM0650      DIMENSION FUNCT (40)          THLM0070
PSYM0660      DIMENSION COSMP(30),SINMP(30)          THLM0080
LC=L
W=CTHGR(IND)          THLM0090
RADIX=1.0D-W#W          THLM0100
IF (RADIX.LT.1.D-8) RADIX=0.          THLM0110
Y=DSQRT(RADIX)          THLM0120
PHIX=PHIGR(IND)          THLM0130
FUNCT(1)=THETAX(1)*SQ2DR          THLM0140
IF (L.EQ.0) RETURN          THLM0150
SINMP(1)=SIN(PHIX)          THLM0160
COSMP(1)=DCOS(PHIX)          THLM0170
DO 1 M=L,L          THLM0180
IF (M.EQ.1) GO TO 10          THLM0190
SINMP(M)=SINMP(M-1)*COSMP(1)+COSMP(M-1)*SINMP(1)          THLM0200
COSMP(M)=COSMP(M-1)*COSMP(1)-SINMP(M-1)*SINMP(1)          THLM0210
10 M2=M+M          THLM0220
FACTOR=THETAX(M)*RCR          THLM0230
IF (2*(M/2).NE.M) FACTOR=-FACTOR          THLM0240
FUNCT(M2+1)=FACTOR*SINMP(M)          THLM0245
1 FUNCT(M2)=FACTOR*SINMP(M)          THLM0250
RETURN          THLM0260
END          THLM0270
END          THLM0280
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PROGRAM: QPTHEDRY	ROUTINE: THETAX	PAGE: 21	PROGRAM: QPTHEDRY	ROUTINE: MATPRT	PAGE: 22
			THETO010	SUBROUTINE MATPRT (N,IEV,IDENT,A,B,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)	MATP0010
			THETO020	MATRIX OUTPUT ROUTINE	MATP0020
			THETO030	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	MATP0030
			THETO040	REAL*8 LABEL	MATP0040
			THETO050	COMMON/FILES/INPUT,IOUT	MATP0050
			THETO060	DIMENSION IDENT(20),A(NMAX,N),B(N)	MATP0060
			THETO070	DIMENSION LABEL(NMAX),INDEX(NMAX)	MATP0070
			THETO080	NFIN=0	MATP0080
			THETO090	NINIT=NFIN+1	MATP0090
			THETO100	NFIN=NFIN+5	MATP0100
			THETO110	IF (NFIN.GT.N) NFIN=N	MATP0110
			THETO120	WRITE (IOUT,10) IDENT,NINIT,NFIN	MATP0120
			THETO130	FORMAT (1H,20A4// COLUMNS ',12,' TO ',12)	MATP0130
			THETO140	IF (IEV.EQ.0) GO TO 8	MATP0140
			THETO150	WRITE (IOUT,5)	MATP0150
			THETO150	FORMAT ('// EIGENVALUES')	MATP0160
			THETO170	WRITE (IOUT,6) (B(I),I=NINIT,NFIN)	MATP0170
			THETO180	FORMAT ('/12X,1P6E20.10)	MATP0180
			THETO190	WRITE (IOUT,7)	MATP0190
			THETO200	FORMAT ('// EIGENVECTORS')	MATP0200
				DO 11 I=1,N	MATP0210
				WRITE (IOUT,2) LABEL(I),INDEX(I),(A(I,J),J=NINIT,NFIN)	MATP0220
				FORMAT ('/1X,A7,1H,I2,1H,1P6E20.10)	MATP0230
				IF (NFIN.LT.N) GO TO 1	MATP0240
				RETURN	MATP0250
				END	MATP0260

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SUBROUTINE EIGEN (A,S,N,EV,NN,ONORM2,NMAX)          EIGE0010 192 M=K+1
C**** JACOBI METHOD - DIAGONALIZES REAL, SYMMETRIC MATRIX 'A', STORES
C**** EIGENVALUES IN 'EV', EIGENVECTORS IN 'S'. 'EV' AND 'S' ARE SORTED
C**** IN ORDER OF DECREASING EIGENVALUE. EIGENVECTORS ARE COLUMNS OF 'SEIGE0040
C**** IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NMAX,N),S(NMAX,N),EV(NMAX)           EIGE0020 IF (M.GT.N) GO TO 199
ROOTHF=DSQRT(0.5D0)                             EIGE0030 DO 198 I=M,N
RHO=1.0D-13                                         EIGE0040 TINT1=A(K,I)
DO 30 I=1,N                                         EIGE0050 A(K,I)=A(J,I)*SINT+TINT1*COST
S(I,I)=1.0D0                                       EIGE0060
IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 31                               EIGE0070 198 A(J,I)=A(J,I)*COST-TINT1*SINT
K=I+1                                              EIGE0080 199 DO 215 I=1,N
DO 30 J=K,N                                         EIGE0090 TINT1=S(I,K)
S(I,J)=0.0                                         EIGE0100 S(I,K)=S(I,J)*SINT+S(I,K)*COST
30 S(J,I)=0.0                                         EIGE0110 215 S(I,J)=S(I,J)*COST-TINT1*SINT
31 TINT1=0.0                                         EIGE0120 COST2=COST*COST
DO 60 I=2,N                                         EIGE0130 SINT2=SINT*SINT
K=I-1                                              EIGE0140 V4=2.0D0*V2*SINT*COST
DO 60 J=1,K                                         EIGE0150 A(J,J)=V1*COST2+V3*SINT2-V4
60 TINT1=TINT1+A(I,J)**2                           EIGE0160 A(K,K)=V1*SINT2+V3*COST2+V4
THR=DSQRT(2.0D0*TINT1)                           EIGE0170 A(J,K)=0.
B=N                                                 EIGE0180 240 CONTINUE
ONORM2=THR*RHO/B                                 EIGE0190 C*** THRESHOLD TEST
IND=0                                               EIGE0200 IF (IND.NE.11) GO TO 260
90 THR=THR/B                                     EIGE0210 IND=0
IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 310                           EIGE0220 250 IF (THR.GT.ONORM2) GO TO 90
C*** LOOP THROUGH OFF-DIAGONAL ELEMENTS          EIGE0230 C*** SORTING OF EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS
95 DO 240 K=2,N                                  EIGE0240 DO 285 K=1,N
KK=K-1                                            EIGE0250 DO 285 K=1,N
DO 240 J=1,KK                                    EIGE0260 IF (A(K,K).GE.A(J,J)) GO TO 285
IF (DABS(AIJ,K)).LE.THR) GO TO 240             EIGE0270 TEMP=A(K,K)
IND=1                                              EIGE0280 A(K,K)=A(J,J)
IND=1                                              EIGE0290 A(J,J)=TEMP
V1=A(J,J)                                         EIGE0300 DO 280 L=1,N
V2=A(I,J,K)                                         EIGE0310 TEMP=S(L,K)
V3=A(K,K)                                         EIGE0320 S(L,K)=S(L,J)
UM=0.500*(V1-V3)                                EIGE0330 280 S(L,J)=TEMP
IF (UM.NE.0.0) GO TO 155                         EIGE0340 285 CONTINUE
OMEGA=-1.0D0                                      EIGE0350 310 DO 300 I=1,N
GO TO 160                                         EIGE0360 EV(I)=A(I,I)
155 OMEGA=-V2/DSQRT(V2*V2+UM*UM)*DSIGN(1.0D0,UM) EIGE0370 DO 300 J=1,N
160 RADIX=1.0D-0*OMEGA*OMEGA                     EIGE0380 300 A(I,J)=S(I,J)
IF (RADIX.LT.1.0D-10) RADIX=0.                   EIGE0390 RETURN
IF (RADIX.LT.1.0D-10) RADIX=0.                   EIGE0400 END
1.0D-0*SINT*SINT                                 EIGE0410
IF (RADIX.LT.1.0D-10) RADIX=0.                   EIGE0420
COST=DSQRT(RADIX)                                EIGE0430
L=J-1                                             EIGE0440
DO 185 I=1,L                                     EIGE0450
TINT1=A(I,K)                                     EIGE0460
A(I,K)=A(I,J)*SINT+TINT1*COST                  EIGE0470
185 A(I,J)=A(I,J)*COST-TINT1*SINT               EIGE0480
L=J-1                                             EIGE0490
M=K-1                                             EIGE0500
IF (L.GT.M) GO TO 192                           EIGE0510
DO 191 I=L,M                                     EIGE0520
TINT1=A(I,K)                                     EIGE0530
A(I,K)=A(I,J)*SINT+TINT1*COST                  EIGE0540
191 A(J,I)=A(J,I)*COST-TINT1*SINT               EIGE0550
EIGE0560 |
EIGE0570 |
EIGE0580 |

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PROGRAM: GPHTHEORY	ROUTINE: DEGEN	PAGE: 25	PROGRAM: GPHTHEORY	ROUTINE: SORTIL	PAGE: 26
<pre> SUBROUTINE DEGEN (NMAT,EV,NDEG,NEVAL,CRTDEG) C***** *DETERMINES NUMBER OF DISTINCT EIGENVALUES AND THEIR DEGENERACIES *IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) DIMENSION EV(NMAT),NDEG(NMAT) IEV=1 NEVAL=0 10 LDEG=1 IPL=IEV+1 NEVAL=NEVAL+1 IF (IPL.GT.NMAT) GO TO 30 DO 3 J=IP1,NMAT IF ((EV(IEV)/EV(J).GT.CRTDEG).OR.EV(IEV)/EV(J).LT.1.00/CRTDEG) GOTO 40 DEGE0120 3 LDEG=LDEG+1 4 NDEG(NEVAL)=LDEG IEV=IEV+LDEG GO TO 10 30 NDEG(NEVAL)=LDEG NSUM=0 DO 5 I=1,NEVAL 5 NSUM=NSUM+NDEG(I) IF (NSUM.GT.NMAT) NEVAL=NEVAL-1 RETURN END </pre>					
	DEGE0010		SUBROUTINE SORTIL (RES,C,EV,NMAX,NBASIS,NDEG,NEVLL,IARRAY) C***** *IF IARRAY.GT.0, SORTED VECTORS ARE STORED IN 'C', OTHERWISE IN *C**** *RES*. ARRAYS 'EV', 'NDEG', AND 'IARRAY' ARE REORDERED. DEGE0020 DEGE0030 DEGE0040 DEGE0050 DEGE0060 DEGE0070 DEGE0080 DEGE0090 DEGE0100 DEGE0110 DEGE0120 DEGE0130 DEGE0140 DEGE0150 DEGE0160 DEGE0170 DEGE0180 DEGE0190 DEGE0200 DEGE0210 DEGE0220 DEGE0230 2 CONTINUE DO 50 I=1,IAMAX JHASE=0 DO 51 JEV=1,NEVAL ND=NDEG(JEV) NR=IARRAY(JEV) IF (NR,NE,1) GO TO 51 IEV=IEV+ NOTL(EV)=ND DO 52 M=1,ND IBM=IBASE+M JB=M*BASE+M EVT(IBM)=EV(JBM) DO 52 J=1,NBASIS 52 C(J,IBM)=RES(J,JB) IBASE=IBASE+ND 51 JHASE=JHASE+ND 50 CONTINUE 55 J=0 DO 53 I=1,NEVAL IARRAY(I)=NOTL(I) NDEG(I)=NRG(I) NDI=NDEG(I) DO 54 M=1,NDI J=J+1 54 EV(J)=EVT(J) 55 EV(J)=EV(J) 53 CONTINUE IF ((NEVLL.GT.0) RETURN DO 1 I=1,NBASIS DO 1 J=1,NBASIS 1 RES(I,J)=C(I,J) RETURN END	SORT0010 SORT0020 SORT0030 SORT0040 SORT0050 SORT0060 SORT0070 SORT0080 SORT0090 SORT0100 SORT0110 SORT0120 SORT0130 SORT0140 SORT0150 SORT0160 SORT0170 SORT0180 SORT0190 SORT0200 SORT0210 SORT0220 SORT0230 SORT0240 SORT0250 SORT0260 SORT0270 SORT0280 SORT0290 SORT0300 SORT0310 SORT0320 SORT0330 SORT0340 SORT0350 SORT0360 SORT0370 SORT0380 SORT0390 SORT0400 SORT0410 SORT0420 SORT0430 SORT0440 SORT0450 SORT0460 SORT0470 SORT0480	

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: LINCOM

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SUBROUTINE LINCOM (RES, EV, NDEG, NDIM, LL, C, R, NEVAL,IREPL,NREP,LDEG) LINC0010
C*** TRANSFORMS MATRIX OF PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS WITH CRUDE SYMMETRY VECTO
LINC0020
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION IREPL(33),LDEG(14),ISKIP(33)
DIMENSION RES(NDIM,LL),EV(LL),C(NDIM),R(NDIM),NDEG(NDIM)
COMMON/CONTROL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFFLOW(10)
ISUB=0
DO 7 J=1,LL
ISKIP(J)=0
IREPL(J)=0
DO 7 I=1,LL
ISUB=ISUB+1
7 K(IISUB)=RES(I,J)
NREP=0
50 DO 5 I=1,LL
DO 5 J=1,I
5 RES(I,J)=0.
II=I
DO 1 I=1,NEVAL
NDI=NDEG(I)
INDI=0
NDI=II+NDI-1
IF (ISKIP(II).NE.0) GO TO 51
NREP=NREP+1
IREPL(II)=NREP
LDEG(NREP)=NDI
C*** CALCULATE BLOCKS ALONG DIAGONAL
51 DO 2 M=1,NDI
MIND=(M-1)*NDIM
LINC0270
51 DD 2 M=1,NDI
MIND=(M-1)*NDIM
LINC0280
51 MIND=(M-1)*NDIM
LINC0290
DD 2 N=1,M
A=0
LINC0300
ISUB=0
LINC0310
NIND=(N-1)*NDIM
LINC0320
DO 21 L=1,LL
LINC0330
LPNIND=L+NIND
LINC0340
DO 21 K=1,LL
LINC0350
ISUB=ISUB+1
LINC0360
IF (K(IISUB).EQ.0.) GO TO 21
LINC0370
A=A+C(II+MIND)*R(IISUB)*C(LPNIND)
LINC0380
21 CONTINUE
LINC0390
IF ((DABS(A).LE.CRTZRD)) A=0.
LINC0400
2 RES(M,INDI)
LINC0410
J1=NDI-M+1
LINC0420
C*** CALCULATE OFF-DIAGONAL BLOCKS WITH SAME DEGENERACY
LINC0430
IF (I1.EQ.NEVAL) GO TO 1
LINC0440
IPI=I+1
DO 3 J=IPI,NEVAL
A=0.
LINC0450
NDI=NDEG(IJ)
LINC0460
IF (I1.NE.NDI) GO TO 3
LINC0470
NDI=II+NDI-1
LINC0480
DO 4 M=J1,NDI
LINC0490
MINO=(M-1)*NDIM
LINC0500
DO 4 N=II,NDI
LINC0510
A=0.
LINC0520
ISUB=0
LINC0530
NIND=(N-1)*NDIM
LINC0540
DO 41 L=1,LL
LINC0550
LPNIND=L+NIND
LINC0560
41 CONTINUE
LINC0570

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: LINCOM

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DO 41 K=1,LL
LINC0580
ISUB=ISUB+1
LINC0590
IF (R(IISUB).EQ.0.) GO TO 41
LINC0600
A=A+C(II+MIND)*R(IISUB)*C(LPNIND)
LINC0610
41 CONTINUE
LINC0620
IF (DABS(A).LE.CRTZRD) A=0.
LINC0630
4 RES(M,N)=A
LINC0640
IF (ISKIP(II).EQ.1) GO TO 3
LINC0650
DO 40 M=J1,NDJ1
LINC0660
IF (DABS(RES(M,II)).GT.CRTZRD) GO TO 42
LINC0670
40 CONTINUE
LINC0680
42 ISKIP(J)=1
LINC0690
IREPL(J)=NREP
LINC0700
3 J1=J1+NDJ1
LINC0710
1 CONTINUE
LINC0720
DO 6 II=II+NDI
LINC0730
DO 6 J=1,I
LINC0740
6 RES(J,II)=RES(I,J)
LINC0750
RETURN
LINC0760
END
LINC0770
DO 6 II=II+NDI
LINC0780
DO 6 J=1,I
LINC0790
LINC0800
LINC0220
LINC0230
LINC0240
LINC0250
LINC0260
LINC0270
LINC0280
LINC0290
LINC0300
LINC0310
LINC0320
LINC0330
LINC0340
LINC0350
LINC0360
LINC0370
LINC0380
LINC0390
LINC0400
LINC0410
LINC0420
LINC0430
LINC0440
LINC0450
LINC0460
LINC0470
LINC0480
LINC0490
LINC0500
LINC0510
LINC0520
LINC0530
LINC0540
LINC0550
LINC0560
LINC0570
LINC0580

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY.....ROUTINE: WIG3J.....PAGE .. 29 .....PROGRAM: GPTHEORY.....ROUTINE: WIG3J.....PAGE .. 30
SUBROUTINE WIG3J(L1,L2,L3,ISTOP)
C**** CALCULATE ALL NON-REDUNDANT 3-J SYMBOLS FOR GIVEN L-VALUES
IMPLICIT N/A (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON//WIGNER/S3J(17,17),Z3J(17,17)
COMMON//FILE$/(INPUT,100)
COMMON//ALPI//THETAC(124),FACT(50)
IF ((L3.GT.L1+L2).OR.(L3.LT.IABS(L1-L2))) GO TO 100
C**** CURRENT VERSION ASSUMES L1=L2=EVEN
IF ((L1.NE.L2)) GO TO 100
MARK=0
L3HF=L3/2
IF ((2*L3HF.NE.L3)) MARK=1
LPI1=L3+1
LPI1=L1+1
C**** LOOP OVER RESTRICTED RANGE OF M-VALUES
DO 2 M3P1=1,LPI1
M3=M3P1-1
M2=M3/2
M1MIN=M2+1
IF ((2*M2.NE.M3)) M1MIN=M2+2
DO 2 M1P1=M1MIN,LPI1
M1=M1P1-1
M2=M3-M1
M3U1=Tabs(M2-M1)/2+1
MSUB1=TABS(M2-M1)/2+1
COMPUTATION OF 3-J SYMBOL FOR GENERAL ARGUMENTS
N1=L1+L2-L3
N1=L1-L2+L3
N12=L2-L1+L3
N2=L1+M1
N3=L1-M1
N4=L2+M2
N5=L2-M2
N6=L3+M3
N7=L3-M3
N8=L1+L2+L3+1
FACT0R=(FACT(V1+1)*FACT(V11+1)*FACT(V11+1)/FACT(N8+1))*FACT(N2+1)
1 *FACT(N3+1)*FACT(V4+1)*FACT(N5+1)*FACT(N6+1)*FACT(V7+1)
FACTOR=DSQRT(FACT0R)
LLM=L1-L2-M3
IF ((2*(LLM/2).NE.LLM)) FACTOR=-FACTOR
N5=L3-L2+M1
N7=L3-L1-M2
KMIN=MAX0(0,-N6,-N7)
KMAX=MIN0(N1,N3,V4)
N1=N1+1
N3=N3+1
N4=N4+1
N6=N6+1
N7=N7+1
SUM=0.
IF (KMIN.GT.0) GO TO 4
KMIN=1
SUM=1.00/(FACT(N1)*FACT(N3)*FACT(N4)*FACT(N6)*FACT(V7))
IF ((KMAX.EQ.0)) GO TO 6
4 PHASE=1.00
IF ((2*(KMIN/2).NE.KMIN)) PHASE=-1.00
DO 5 K=KMIN,KMAX
KPI=K+1
WIG30010 SUM=SUM+ PHASE / (FACT(KPI)*FACT(N1-K)*FACT(N3-K)*FACT(N4-K))
WIG30020 1 *FACT(N6+K)*FACT(N7+K))
WIG30030 5 PHASE=-PHASE
WIG30040 6 PROD=FACTOR*SUM
WIG30050 IF ((DABS(PROD).LE.1.00-8)) PROD=0.
WIG30060 IF ((MARK.EQ.0)) GO TO 3
WIG30070 Z3J(MSUB1,M3P1)=PROD
WIG30080 GO TO 2
WIG30090 3 S3J(MSUB1,M3P1)=PROD
WIG30100 2 CONTINUE
WIG30110 RETURN
WIG30120 C**** ERROR MESSAGE
WIG30130 100 WRITE (100,101)
WIG30140 101 FORMAT (/// ILLEGAL ARGUMENT IN WIG3J*)
WIG30150 ISTOP=1
WIG30160 RETURN
WIG30170 END
WIG30180
WIG30190
WIG30200
WIG30210
WIG30220
WIG30230
WIG30240
WIG30250
WIG30260
WIG30270
WIG30280
WIG30290
WIG30300
WIG30310
WIG30320
WIG30330
WIG30340
WIG30350
WIG30360
WIG30370
WIG30380
WIG30390
WIG30400
WIG30410
WIG30420
WIG30430
WIG30440
WIG30450
WIG30460
WIG30470
WIG30480
WIG30490
WIG30500
WIG30510
WIG30520
WIG30530
WIG30540
WIG30550
WIG30560
WIG30570
WIG30580

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: SYMB3J

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: ANTSYM

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FUNCTION SYMB3J (M1,M2,M3)

```
C**** ASSIGNS PROPER PHASE TO 3-J SYMBOL WHERE L3 IS ODD.
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/WIGNER/ S3J(17,17),Z3J(17,17)
M3P1=IABS(M3)+1
MSUB=IABS(M2-M1)/2+1
SYMB3J=Z3J(MSUB,M3P1)
IF (M2.GT.M1) SYMB3J=-SYMB3J
RETURN
END
```

SYMB0010

SUBROUTINE ANTSYM (L3,LL3,FUNCT,IND)

ANTS0010

SYMB0020 C*** CALCULATES VALUE OF ANTSYMMETRIC PRODUCT OF PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS

ANTS0020

SYMB0030 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

ANTS0030

SYMB0040 COMMON/ASYML/L,NGRID,L3P1,LP1,LL

ANTS0040

SYMB0050 DIMENSION FUNCT(50),SSIN1(33),SSIN2(33),SCOS1(33),SCOS2(33),

ANTS0050

SYMB0060 I FUN1(50),FUN2(50),
DATA R0OTHF/0.7071067811865475/,RTHFD/7.0710678118654752/

ANTS0060

SYMB0070 CALL THLMK (L,LL,FUN1,IND)

ANTS0070

SYMB0080 IND2=IND-NGRID

ANTS0080

SYMB0090 CALL THLMK (L,LL,FUN2,IND2)

ANTS0090

SYMB0100 SSIN1(LP1)=0,

ANTS0100

SSIN2(LP1)=0,

ANTS0110

SCOS1(LP1)=FUN1(1)

ANTS0120

SCOS2(LP1)=FUN2(1)

ANTS0130

PHASE=1.0D

ANTS0140

DO 1 M=1,L

ANTS0150

PHASE=-PHASE

ANTS0160

M2=2*M

ANTS0170

M2P1=M2+1

ANTS0180

MM=LPI-M

ANTS0190

MP=LPI+M

ANTS0200

SSIN1(MM)=-FUN1(M2)*R0OTHF

ANTS0210

SSIN2(MM)=-FUN2(M2)*R0OTHF

ANTS0220

SSIN1(MP)=-PHASE*SSIN1(MM)

ANTS0230

SSIN2(MP)=-PHASE*SSIN2(MM)

ANTS0240

SCOS1(MM)=FUN1(M2P1)*R0OTHF

ANTS0250

SCOS2(MM)=FUN2(M2P1)*R0OTHF

ANTS0260

SCOS1(MP)=PHASE*SCOS1(MM)

ANTS0270

SCOS2(MP)=PHASE*SCOS2(MM)

ANTS0280

DO 2 M3P1=1,L3P1

ANTS0290

M3=M3P1-1

ANTS0300

IF (M3.GT.0) GO TO 4

ANTS0310

SUM=0.

ANTS0320

PHASE=-1.0D

ANTS0330

DO 5 M1=1,L

ANTS0340

K=M1+LP1

ANTS0350

PHASE=-PHASE

ANTS0360

SYMB=SYMB3J(M1,-M1,0)*PHASE

ANTS0370

5 SUM=SUM+(SSIN1(K)*SCOS2(K)-SCOS1(K)*SSIN2(K))*SYMB

ANTS0380

FUNCT(1)=SUM*10.0D

ANTS0390

GO TO 2

ANTS0400

4 M3Z=2**M3

ANTS0410

SUMA=0.

ANTS0420

SUMC=0.

ANTS0430

DO 3 K=1,LL

ANTS0440

M1=K-LP1

ANTS0450

M2=M3-M1

ANTS0460

K2=M2+LP1

ANTS0470

IF (K2.GT.LL) GO TO 3

ANTS0480

SYMB=SYMB3J(M1,M2,M3)

ANTS0490

SUMA=SUMA+(SCOS1(K)*SSIN2(K2)+SSIN1(K)*SCOS2(K2))*SYMB

ANTS0500

SUMC=SUMC+(SSIN1(K)*SSIN2(K2)-SCOS1(K)*SCOS2(K2))*SYMB

ANTS0510

3 CONTINUE

ANTS0520

FUNCT(M3Z)=-SUMC*RTHFD

ANTS0530

FUNCT(M3Z+1)=-SUMA*RTHFD

ANTS0540

2 CONTINUE

ANTS0550

RETURN

ANTS0560

END

ANTS0570

ANTS0580

PROGRAM: GPIHEORY	ROUTINE: LINEUP	PAGE: 23	PROGRAM: GPIHEORY	ROUTINE: LINEUP	PAGE: 24
SUBROUTINE LINEUP (INBASIS,IPAR)	LINE0010		ISUBK=ISUB1+K		LINE0590
C**** LINE UP SYMMETRY VECTORS WITH PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS	LINE0020		IF ((COPROT1(SUBK)).EQ.0.) GO TO 60		LINE0600
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,D-Z)	LINE0030		KSUB=K-NDIM		LINE0610
COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLLOW(10)	LINE0040		DO L=1,NBASIS		LINE0620
COMMON/OUT3/NKEP,INDEGA(14),INAGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,	LINE0050		KSUB=KSUB+NDIM		LINE0630
I,LVAL2,IHTYP(14),IRPAR(14),IDDD,IRLOWL(14),	LINE0060	6 A=A+COPROT1(SUBK)*P(KSUB)+C(JSUB1+1)			LINE0540
COMMON/PROTCO/COPRO1(B02),EV(156),IREPL(25),NEVALP(2)	LINE0070	60 CONTINUE			LINE0650
COMMON/PHASE/I,IFLAG(20),IPHASE	LINE0080	IF ((DABS(A).LE.CRTZRD)) A=0.			LINE0560
COMMON/N,I,LES(INPUT,IOUT	LINE0090	7 RECON(M,N)=A			LINE0570
COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(8000)	LINE0100	IF (M.GT.1) GO TO 9			LINE0580
DIMENSION PL(2500),EV(50),C(2500),RECON(5,5),CL(5,5),TEMP(5),	LINE0110	C**** TEST FOR NON-ZERO ELEMENT			LINE0690
I,INDEG(150),IREPLB(50)	LINE0120	DO N=1,NDI			LINE0700
DIMENSION IPHOL(8),IPTYPE(2),JFLAG(20)	LINE0130	IF ((DABS(IRECON(1,N)).GT.1.0D-7)) GO TO 19			LINE0710
EQUIVALENCE (P,DUMMY),(EV,DUMMY(2501)),(C,DUMMY(2551)),	LINE0140	R CONTINUE			LINE0720
I,(RECON,DUMMY(5051)),(CC,DUMMY(5076)),(TEMP,DUMMY(5101)),	LINE0150	LABEL=LABFL			LINE0730
2 (IREPLB,DUMMY(7950)),(INDEG,B,DUMMY(7975)),(NEVALB,DUMMY(8000))	LINE0160	GO TO 3			LINE0740
DATA IPHOL/4H8A\$1,4H FN,4H PROT,4H.FN.,4H PROT,4H.FN.,4H NOT,4HHINLNLN	LINE0170	C**** IF INTERACTION IS NON-ZERO, LINE UP PHASES			LINE0750
1/G	LINE0180	19 IF ((IPHASE.NE.1).OR.(IFLAG(LABEL).EQ.0)) GO TO 40			LINE0760
NDIM=50	LINE0190	IPTYPE(1)=IPHOL(1)			LINE0770
IPI=1IPHASE+1	LINE0200	IPTYPE(2)=IPHOL(8)			LINE0780
IPTYPE(1)=IPHOL(2*IPTYPE+1)	LINE0210	40 IF ((INTER.EQ.0)) WRITE (IOUT,30) I,IPTYPE			LINE0790
IPTYPE(2)=IPHOL(2*IPTYPE+2)	LINE0220	30 FORMAT ('// PHASE CONNECTION MATRIX FOR EIGENVALUE NO. ',I2,5X,2A1)			LINE0800
NEVAL=NEVALP(IPAR)	LINE0230	1,*,REPHASE,'/')			LINE0810
LL=2*LVAL1+1	LINE0240	IREPLB(I)=LABEL			LINE0820
IBASE=0	LINE0250	9 ALAM=0.			LINE0830
ISUB=0	LINE0260	DO 10 N=1,NDI			LINE0840
IF((IPAR,EQ.1)) GO TO 4	LINE0270	10 ALAM=ALAM+RECON(M,N)**2			LINE0850
IBASE=NEVALP(1)	LINE0280	TEMP(M)=DSQR(ALAM)			LINE0860
ISUB=LL**2	LINE0290	IF ((INTER.EQ.0)) GO TO 50			LINE0870
LL=2*LVAL2+1	LINE0300	IF ((IPHASE.NE.1)) GOTO 45			LINE0880
4 JI=-1	LINE0310	IF ((IFLAG(LABEL).NE.0)) LABEL=LABEL			LINE0890
DO 61 IEV=1,NEVAL	LINE0320	IPTYPE(1)=IPHOL(3)			LINE0900
61 JFLAG(IEV)=0	LINE0330	IPTYPE(2)=IPHOL(4)			LINE0910
DO 1, I=1,NEVALB	LINE0340	45 IMM=II+1			LINE0920
NDI=INDEG(I)	LINE0350	WRITE (IOUT,35) IMM, (RECON(M,N),N=1,NDI)			LINE0930
I1=-1	LINE0360	35 FORMAT ('// S1. FN. ',I2,IP5E20.10)			LINE0940
LABEL=0	LINE0370	50 IF ((IPHASE.EQ.3)) GO TO 1			LINE0950
DO 3 IEV=1,NEVAL	LINE0380	5 CONTINUE			LINE0960
LABEL=IREPL(IEV+IBASE)	LINE0390	DO 11 M=1,NDI			LINE0970
INDEG=INDEGA(LABEL)	LINE0400	DO 11 N=1,NDI			LINE0980
IF ((INDEG,NE,NDI,0,.LABEL,EQ,0)) GO TO 3	LINE0410	11 CCN(M)=RECON(M,N)/TEMP(M)			LINE0990
GO TO 51,200,300,511, IP1	LINE0420	IF ((IPHASE-1) 20,25,28			LINE1000
50 IF ((IREPLB(I),NE,0,AND,IFLAG(LABEL).NE.0)) GO TO 1	LINE0430	C**** ROTATE PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS PARALLEL TO FIRST OCCURRENCE OF THAT			LINE1010
GO TO 51	LINE0440	C**** REP. (LOWEST L VALUE)			LINE1020
100 IF ((JFLAG(I1V),EQ,1)) GO TO 3	LINE0450	28 IF ((IFLAG(LABEL).NE.0)) GO TO 20			LINE1030
IPTYPE(1)=IPHOL(3)	LINE0460	GO TO 27			LINE1040
IPTYPE(2)=IPHOL(4)	LINE0470	26 IF ((IFLAG(LABEL).NE.0)) GO TO 3			LINE1050
IF ((IFLAG(LABEL).EQ.0)) GO TO 51	LINE0480	27 ISUB=ISUB1+LL			LINE1060
IPTYPE(1)=IPHOL(1)	LINE0490	DO 21 K=1,LL			LINE1070
IPTYPE(2)=IPHOL(2)	LINE0500	ISUB2=ISUB2+1			LINE1080
** CALCULATE BLOCK CONNECTING SYMMETRY-ADAPTED SET OF ATOMIC FUNCTION	LINE0510	DO 22 N=1,NDI			LINE1090
** WITH SYMMETRIZED PROTOTYPES OF SAME DEGENERACY	LINE0520	A=0.			LINE1100
S1 DO 5 M=1,NDI	LINE0530	ISUB1=ISUB2			LINE1110
ISUB1=(I1+M)*LL+ISUB	LINE0540	DO 23 M=1,NDI			LINE1120
DO 7 N=1,NDI	LINE0550	ISUB1=ISUB1+LL			LINE1130
JSUB1=(J1+N)*NDIM	LINE0560	23 A=A+COPROT1(ISUB1)*CC(N,M)			LINE1140
A=0,	LINE0570	IF ((DABS(A).LE.CRTZRD)) A=0.			LINE1150
DO 50 K=1,LL	LINE0580	22 TEMP(N)=A			LINE1160

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: LINEUP

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ISUB1=ISUB2
DO 24 N=1,NDI
ISUB1=ISUB1+LL
24 COPROD(SUB1)=TEMP(N)
21 CONTINUE
JFLAG(IEV)=1
GO TO 3
C**** ROTATE BASIS VECTORS PARALLEL TO PROTOTYPE VECTORS
20 JM2=J1*NDIM
DO 12 K=1,NBASIS
JM2=JM2+1
DO 13 N=1,NDI
A=0.
JM1=JM2
DO 14 M=1,NDI
JM1=JM1+NDIM
14 A=A+C(JM1)*CC(M,N)
IF (DABSA(A).LE.CRTZRD) A=0.
13 TEMP(N)=A
JN1=JM2
DO 15 N=1,NDI
JN1=JN1+NDIM
15 CJN1=TEMP(N)
12 CONTINUE
GO TO 1
3 II=II+NDEG
1 JI=JI+NDI
RETURN
EN0

```

ROUTINE: PHASER	PAGE 36	
LINE1170	SUBROUTINE PHASER	PHAS0010
LINE1180	C**** ROTATES PROTOTYPE FUNCTIONS INTO STANDARD PHASE (AXIS) CHOICE.	PHAS0020
LINE1190	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	PHAS0030
LINE1200	REAL#* LABEL	PHAS0040
LINE1210	COMMON/DUTX/NREP,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,	PHAS0050
LINE1220	1,LVAL2,TRTYP(14),IRPAR(14),IODO,IROLWL(14)	PHAS0060
LINE1230	COMMON/PROTCO/COPR0(1802),EVPL(56),IREPL(25),NEVALP(2)	PHAS0070
LINE1240	COMMON/PROTR/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLOW(10)	PHAS0080
LINE1250	COMMON/PHASE/IFLAG(20),IPHASE	PHAS0090
LINE1260	COMMON/UNGRAD/CAU(33),IODO,LODEG	PHAS0100
LINE1270	COMMON/FILES/INPUT,IOUT	PHAS0110
LINE1280	COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(8000)	PHAS0120
LINE1290	DIMENSION LABEL(50),INDEXL(50),IDENT(20),IREPLB(50),NDEGB(50)	PHAS0130
LINE1300	DIMENSION C(50,50),RES(50,50),B(2500),EV(50),ITITLE(20)	PHAS0140
LINE1310	EQUIVALENCE (C,DUMMY(2551)),(LABEL,DUMMY(7875)),(INDEX,	PHAS0150
LINE1320	1,DUMMY(7925)),(IREPLB,DUMMY(7950)),(NDEGB,DUMMY(7975)),	PHAS0160
LINE1330	2,(NEVALB,DUMMY(8000)),(RES,DUMMY),(EV,DUMMY(2501)),(B,DJMMY(5051))	PHAS0170
LINE1340	DIMENSION IPHAR(2)	PHAS0180
LINE1350	DATA IDENT4H STA,4HNDAR,4H PH,4HASE,4HCHOI,4HCE V,4HECTO,4HRS	PHAS0190
LINE1360	1,1284H /, ITITLE/4H FIN,4HAL P,4HRKTU,+TYPE,4H FUN,4HCTD,	PHAS0200
LINE1370	2,4HNS ,4HEVEN,4H PAR,4HITY ,10*4H /, IPHAR/4HEVEN,4H ODD/	PHAS0210
LINE1380	EXTERNAL THLMK,AUFUN	PHAS0220
LINE1390	NMAX=50	PHAS0230
LINE1400	IPHASE=1	PHAS0240
LINE1410	NR=NREP	PHAS0250
LINE1420	LL1=2*LVAL1+1	PHAS0260
LINE1430	DO 6 I=1,NREP	PHAS0270
LINE1440	IROLWL(I)=1	PHAS0280
LINE1450	6 IFLAG(I)=0	PHAS0290
C**** IDENTIFY A(1) PROTOTYPE FUNCTION BY LINING UP WITH L=0		
	KALC=1	PHAS0300
	IF (IODO,NE,0) KALC=9	PHAS0310
	CALL ADAPT(0,1,THLMK,KALC,1,IDENT,0)	PHAS0320
	IRAG=IREPLB(1)	PHAS0330
	IF (INTER,EQ,0) GO TO 40	PHAS0340
	WRITE (IOUT,30)	PHAS0350
30	FORMAT (1//,REPRESENTATION INDICES')	PHAS0360
	WRITE (IOUT,35) IRAG	PHAS0370
35	FORMAT (15(1))	PHAS0380
40	IFLAG(IRAG)=1	PHAS0390
	IFLAG(IRAG)=0	PHAS0400
	IF (IODO,EQ,0) GO TO 10	PHAS0410
	NR=NREP/2	PHAS0420
	IFLAG(IRAG+NR)=1	PHAS0430
	NEV1=NEVALP(1)	PHAS0440
	NEVAL=NEVALP(2)	PHAS0450
	LL2=2*LVAL2+1	PHAS0460
	LOND=LVAL2	PHAS0470
	LODEG=LL2	PHAS0480
	C**** FIND THE A(1)U FUNCTION	PHAS0490
	NNON=0	PHAS0500
	DO 1 I=1,NEVAL	PHAS0510
1	IRI=IREPL(I+NEV1)	PHAS0520
	IF (NDEGA(IRI).EQ,1) NNON=NNON+1	PHAS0530
	CONTINUE	PHAS0540
	IVEC=1	PHAS0550
	IF (NNON.EQ,1) GO TO 2	PHAS0560
	IRAU=IRAG-NR	PHAS0570
		PHAS0580

PROGRAM: GPIHEDBY	ROUTINE: PHASEB	PAGE: 37	PROGRAM: GPIHEDBY	ROUTINE: PHASEB	PAGE: 38
DO 3 I=1,NEVAL	PHAS0590	ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS0590	ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS117C
IF (IREPL(I+NEVAL).NE.IRAU) GO TO 3	PHAS0600	C(I,J)=COPROD(ISUB)	PHAS0600	C(I,J)=COPROD(ISUB)	PHAS118C
IVEC=1	PHAS0610	TEV=NEVALP(1)	PHAS0610	TEV=NEVALP(1)	PHAS119C
GO TO 2	PHAS0620	NEVALB=NEVALP(2)	PHAS0620	NEVALB=NEVALP(2)	PHAS120C
3 CONTINUE	PHAS0630	DO 31 I=1,NEVALB	PHAS0630	DO 31 I=1,NEVALB	PHAS121C
GO TO 100	PHAS0640	IREP=IREPL(I+TEV)	PHAS0640	IREP=IREPL(I+TEV)	PHAS122C
2 LS=LL1+LL2	PHAS0650	31 NDEGR(I)=NDEGA(IREP)	PHAS0650	31 NDEGR(I)=NDEGA(IREP)	PHAS123C
IBASE=LS+(IVEC-1)*LL2	PHAS0660	CALL LINEUP(LL2,I)	PHAS0660	CALL LINEUP(LL2,I)	PHAS124C
DO 4 I=1,LL2	PHAS0670	IPHASE=0	PHAS0670	IPHASE=0	PHAS125C
4 CAU(I)=COPROD(IBASE+I)*1.003	PHAS0680	ISUB=LS	PHAS0680	ISUB=LS	PHAS126C
***** FIND STANDARD PHASES FOR REPS. WHOSE PARITY MATCHES LOW L VALUE	PHAS0690	DO 23 I=1,LL2	PHAS0690	DO 23 I=1,LL2	PHAS127C
10 LMAX=MAX0(LVAL1,LVAL2)	PHAS0700	ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS0700	ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS128C
DO 5 L=1,LMAX	PHAS0710	23 COPROD(ISUB)=C(I,J)	PHAS0710	23 COPROD(ISUB)=C(I,J)	PHAS129C
LDEG=2*L+1	PHAS0720	C*** CLEAN UP FINAL VECTORS AND PRINT OUT	PHAS0720	C*** CLEAN UP FINAL VECTORS AND PRINT OUT	PHAS130C
MPAR=-1	PHAS0730	50 DO 55 IPAR=1,2	PHAS0730	50 DO 55 IPAR=1,2	PHAS131C
IF ((IODO,EQ.0).OR.2*(L/2).EQ.0) MPAR=1	PHAS0740	IF (IPAR,LQ,2) GO TO 56	PHAS0740	IF (IPAR,LQ,2) GO TO 56	PHAS132C
CALL ADAPT(L,LDEG,THLMK,KALC,MPAR,IDENT,0)	PHAS0750	IBASE=0	PHAS0750	IBASE=0	PHAS133C
IF (INTER,EQ.0) GO TO 45	PHAS0760	NEVAL=NEVALP(1)	PHAS0760	NEVAL=NEVALP(1)	PHAS134C
WRITE (IOUT,30)	PHAS0770	TEV=0	PHAS0770	TEV=0	PHAS135C
WRITE (IOUT,35) (IREPLB(J),J=1,NEVALB)	PHAS0780	ISI=0	PHAS0780	ISI=0	PHAS136C
45 NEVAL=NEVALP(1)	PHAS0790	LL=LL1	PHAS0790	LL=LL1	PHAS137C
IEV=0	PHAS0800	DO 57	PHAS0800	DO 57	PHAS138C
IF (2*(L/2).EQ.0.L.OR.IODO,EQ.0) GO TO 7	PHAS0810	56 IF (IODO,EQ.0) RETURN	PHAS0810	56 IF (IODO,EQ.0) RETURN	PHAS139C
IEV=NEVAL	PHAS0820	IBASE=LS	PHAS0820	IBASE=LS	PHAS140C
NEVAL=NEVALP(2)	PHAS0830	NEVAL=NEVALP(2)	PHAS0830	NEVAL=NEVALP(2)	PHAS141C
7 DO 8 J=1,NEVAL	PHAS0840	ISI=LL1	PHAS0840	ISI=LL1	PHAS142C
IREP=IREPL(I+IEV)	PHAS0850	LL=LL2	PHAS0850	LL=LL2	PHAS143C
IF (IFLAG(I,REP).EQ.1) GO TO 8	PHAS0860	IEV=NEVALP(1)	PHAS0860	IEV=NEVALP(1)	PHAS144C
DO 9 K=1,NEVALB	PHAS0870	57 ISUB=IBASE	PHAS0870	57 ISUB=IBASE	PHAS145C
IF (IREPL(K),NE,IREP) GO TO 9	PHAS0880	DO 59 I=1,NEVAL	PHAS0880	DO 59 I=1,NEVAL	PHAS146C
IRLOWL(IREP)=L	PHAS0890	IREP=IREPL(I+IEV)	PHAS0890	IREP=IREPL(I+IEV)	PHAS147C
IFLAG(IREP)=1	PHAS0900	NDEGR(I)=NDEGA(IREP)	PHAS0900	NDEGR(I)=NDEGA(IREP)	PHAS148C
IF (IODO,EQ.0) GO TO 20	PHAS0910	59 IREP(L)=IREP	PHAS0910	59 IREP(L)=IREP	PHAS149C
NRT=NR	PHAS0920	DO 58 I=1,LL	PHAS0920	DO 58 I=1,LL	PHAS150C
IF (2*(L/2).NE,L) NRT=-NR	PHAS0930	EV(J)=EV(P(I+ISI))	PHAS0930	EV(J)=EV(P(I+ISI))	PHAS151C
IFLAG(IREP+NRT)=1	PHAS0940	DO 58 I=1,LL	PHAS0940	DO 58 I=1,LL	PHAS152C
20 DO 14 IR=1,NR	PHAS0950	58 ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS0950	58 ISUB=ISUB+1	PHAS153C
IF (IFLAG(IR).EQ.0) GO TO 9	PHAS0960	C(I,J)=COPROD((ISUB)	PHAS0960	C(I,J)=COPROD((ISUB)	PHAS154C
14 CONTINUE	PHAS0970	CALL CLEAN(C,LL,NDEGB,NEVAL,IREP,LB,NMAX,CRTZD,1)	PHAS0970	CALL CLEAN(C,LL,NDEGB,NEVAL,IREP,LB,NMAX,CRTZD,1)	PHAS155C
GO TO 15	PHAS0980	58 IF (INTER,EQ.0) GO TO 65	PHAS0980	58 IF (INTER,EQ.0) GO TO 65	PHAS156C
9 CONTINUE	PHAS0990	ITITLE(8)=IHPAR(IPAR)	PHAS0990	ITITLE(8)=IHPAR(IPAR)	PHAS157C
8 CONTINUE	PHAS1000	CALL MATPR(LL,1,ITITLE,C,EV,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)	PHAS1000	CALL MATPR(LL,1,ITITLE,C,EV,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)	PHAS158C
5 CONTINUE	PHAS1010	WRITE (IOUT,105)	PHAS1010	WRITE (IOUT,105)	PHAS159C
***** REPHASE PROTOTYPES AGAINST EACH OTHER	PHAS1020	105 FORMAT (//,1X,REPRESENTATION INDEX FOR EACH SET OF VECTORS//)	PHAS1020	105 FORMAT (//,1X,REPRESENTATION INDEX FOR EACH SET OF VECTORS//)	PHAS160C
DO 16 I=1,NR	PHAS1030	WRITE (IOUT,35) (IREPL(I),I=1,NEVAL)	PHAS1030	WRITE (IOUT,35) (IREPL(I),I=1,NEVAL)	PHAS161C
IF (IFLAG(I),EQ.0) GO TO 110	PHAS1040	65 ISUB=IBASE	PHAS1040	65 ISUB=IBASE	PHAS162C
16 CONTINUE	PHAS1050	DO 66 J=1,LL	PHAS1050	DO 66 J=1,LL	PHAS163C
15 DO 11 I=1,NREP	PHAS1060	DO 66 I=1,LL	PHAS1060	DO 66 I=1,LL	PHAS164C
11 IFLAG(I)=IRLOWL(I)+1	PHAS1070	65 ISI=ISUB+1	PHAS1070	65 ISI=ISUB+1	PHAS165C
IPHASE=2	PHAS1080	60 COPROD((ISUB)=C(I,J)	PHAS1080	60 COPROD((ISUB)=C(I,J)	PHAS166C
IF (IODO,EQ.0) GO TO 50	PHAS1090	55 CONTINUE	PHAS1090	55 CONTINUE	PHAS167C
IF (INTER,NE,0) WRITE (IOUT,150)	PHAS1100	RETURN	PHAS1100	RETURN	PHAS168C
150 FORMAT (//,1X,FINAL PHASING OF EVEN-ODD PROTOTYPES. DDD FUNCTIONS APHAS1110	PHAS1110	C*** ERROR MESSAGES	PHAS1110	C*** ERROR MESSAGES	PHAS169C
1RE "BASIC FNS."")	PHAS1120	100 ISTOP=1	PHAS1120	100 ISTOP=1	PHAS170C
CALL PSYM(LVAL1,LL1,THLMK,LVAL2,LL2,AUFUN,1,-9,RES,B,NMAX)	PHAS1130	WRITE (IOUT,345)	PHAS1130	WRITE (IOUT,345)	PHAS171C
ISUB=LS	PHAS1140	345 FORMAT ('* ALL(I) FUNCTION NOT FOUND.*')	PHAS1140	345 FORMAT ('* ALL(I) FUNCTION NOT FOUND.*')	PHAS172C
DO 22 J=1,LL2	PHAS1150	RETURN	PHAS1150	RETURN	PHAS173C
DO 22 I=1,LL2	PHAS1160		PHAS1160		PHAS174C

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: PHASER

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110 WRITE (LOUT,120)
120 FORMAT (//** ERROR IN PHASING ROUTINE.**)
      ISTOP=1
      RETURN
      END
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PHAS1750          SUBROUTINE AUFUN (L,LL,FUNCT,IND)          AUFU0010
PHAS1760          C*** EVALUATES ODD-L SPHERICAL HARMONIC TIMES A(IU) FUNCTION    AUFU0020
PHAS1770          IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)          AUFU0030
PHAS1780          DIMENSION FUNCT (100),FUNCT1(33)          AUFU0040
PHAS1790          COMMON/UNGRAD/CAU(133),LODD,LODEG          AUFU0050
                  CALL THLMK (L,LL,FUNCT,IND)          AUFU0060
                  IF (L.EQ.LOBB) GO TO 3          AUFU0070
                  CALL THLMK (LODD,LODEG,FUNCT1,IND)          AUFU0080
                  GO TO 4          AUFU0090
3 DO 5 I=1,LL          AUFU0100
5 FUNCT1(I)=FUNCT(I)          AUFU0110
4 SUM=0.          AUFU0120
      DO 2 J=1,LODEG          AUFU0130
      IF (CAU(J).EQ.0.) GO TO 2          AUFU0140
      SUM=SUM+FUNCT1(J)*CAU(J)          AUFU0150
2 CONTINUE          AUFU0160
      DO 1 I=1,LL          AUFU0170
1 FUNCT(I)=FUNCT(I)*SUM          AUFU0180
      RETURN          AUFU0190
      END          AUFU0200
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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: AUFUN

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PROGRAM	ROUTINE	PAGE	ROUTINE	PAGE	
PROGRAM: QTBHQSY	ROUTINE: CLEAN	41	PROGRAM: GETTHEORY	ROUTINE: CLEAN	42
<pre> SUBROUTINE CLEAN (C,NBASIS,NDEG,NEVAL,IREPLB,NMAX,CRTZK0,IOPT) C**** UNDERRIDING ARBITRARY MIXING OF FUNCTIONS OF SAME SYMMETRY TYPE IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) COMMON/DUT3/NRFP,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVALI, 1 LVALZ,IRTP(14),IKPAR(14),IOPD,IRLWL(14), 2 DIMENSION C(NMAX,NBASIS),NDEG(NEVAL),IREPLB(NEVAL) DIMENSION ISV(20),EM(20,20),R(20,20),TEMP(20),ED(20),DIAG(20), 1 ICW(5), 2 COMMON/SCAN1/FLAG1501,NSC(50),SAMEC(50),JM,IC EQUIVALENCE (TEMP,SAMEC) DATA DIAG/2.00,3.00,5.00,7.00,11.00,13.00,17.00,19.00,23.00, 1 29.00,31.00,37.00,41.00,43.00,47.00,53.00,59.00,61.00,67.00, 2 71.00/ DO 1 IR=1,NREP NDIR=NDEGA(IR) C**** FIND NUMBER OF SETS BELONGING TO THIS REP. NSETS=0 IF=1 DO 2 IEV=1,NEVAL ND=NDEG(IEV) LABEL=IREPLB(IEV) IF (LABEL.NE.IR) GO TO 2 NSETS=NSETS+1 ISVNSETS=IF 2 IF=IF+NDIR IF (NSETS.LE.II) GO TO 1 C**** FIND VECTOR WITH SMALLEST NUMBER OF DISTINCT NONZERO COEFFICIENTS DO 20 M=1,NDIR JM=ISV(I)+M-1 CALL SCAN (C,NBASIS,NMAX,CRTZK0) 20 ICM(M)=IC ICMIN=NBASIS MINM=0 DO 24 M=1,NDIR IF (ICM(M).GE.ICMIN) GO TO 24 ICMIN=ICM(M) MINM=M-1 24 CONTINUE **** CALCULATE ICMIN*NSETS MATRIX DO 3 J=1,NSETS JM=ISV(J)+MINM CALL SCAN (C,NBASIS,NMAX,CRTZK0) DO 7 KC=1,IC FKC=NSC(KC) 7 EM(KC,J)=DSQRT(FKC)*SAMEC(KC) 3 CONTINUE IF (IOPT.EQ.1) RETURN **** IF IC.NE.NSETS, FORM SQUARE NSETS*NSETS MATRIX AND DIAGONALIZE DO 8 KC=1,NSETS 8 ED(KC)=DIAG(KC) NPI=NSETS+1 DO 10 KC=NPI,IC 10 ED(KC)=DIAG(NSETS) DO 11 I=1,NSETS 11 J=1,I SUM=0. DO 12 K=1,IC </pre>					
					CLEA0590 CLEA0500 CLEA0610 CLEA0620 CLEA0530 CLEA0640 CLEA0650 CLEA0660 CLEA0670 CLEA0580 CLEA0690 CLEA0700 CLEA0710 CLEA0720 CLEA0730 CLEA0740 CLEA0750 CLEA0760 CLEA0770 CLEA0780 CLEA0790 CLEA0800 CLEA0810 CLEA0820 CLEA0830 CLEA0840 CLEA0850 CLEA0860

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: SCAN	PAGE: 43	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: SYMSUM	PAGE: 44
SUBROUTINE SCAN (C,NBASIS,NMAX,CRTZRO)	SCAN0010		SUBROUTINE SYMSUM (ISUM,JSUM)		SYM\$0010
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	SCAN0020	C**** SUMMARIZES SYMMETRY PROPERTIES OF MOLECULE AND GENERATES CROSS-			SYM\$0020
COMMON/SCAN1/IFLAG(50),NSC(50),SAMEC(50),JM,IC	SCAN0030	C**** REFERENCE TABLES			SYM\$0030
DIMENSION C(NMAX,NBASIS)	SCAN0040	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)			SYM\$0040
IC=0	SCAN0050	DIMENSION LDEG(14),LDEG0(14),NHOL1(5),IHOL2(3)			SYM\$0050
DO 23 K=1,NBASIS	SCAN0060	COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRO,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLW10)			SYM\$0060
NSC(K)=0	SCAN0070	COMMON/DUT3/NREP,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,			SYM\$0070
SAMEC(K)=0.	SCAN0080	I_LVAL2,IRTP1(14),IRPAR1(4),IDDD,IRLWL1(14)			SYM\$0080
23 IFLAG(K)=0	SCAN0090	DATA IHOL1/4H A,B,4H E,4H T,4H U,4H V/, IHOL2/3H(G),			SYM\$0090
DO 21 K=1,NBASIS	SCAN0100	1 3H(U),3H /			SYM\$0100
IF ((IFLAG(K).EQ.1) GO TO 21	SCAN0110	DATA HYES/3HYES/, HNO/3HNO /, ILP /1H/, IRP/1H/)			SYM\$0110
AC=DABS(C(K,JM))	SCAN0120	SYM\$0120			
IF (AC.LE.CRTZRO) GO TO 21	SCAN0130	ICMPLX=0			
IC=IC+1	SCAN0140	IF (ISUM.EQ.13.AND.JSUM.EQ.6) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0140
NSC(IC)=1	SCAN0150	IF (ISUM.EQ.15.AND.JSUM.EQ.5) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0150
SAMEC(IC)=C(K,JM)	SCAN0160	IF (ISUM.EQ.15.AND.JSUM.EQ.10) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0160
KPI=K+1	SCAN0170	IF (ISUM.EQ.17.AND.JSUM.EQ.9) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0170
IF (KPI.GT.NBASIS) GO TO 21	SCAN0180	IF (ISUM.EQ.17.AND.JSUM.EQ.18) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0180
DO 22 L=KPI,NBASIS	SCAN0190	IF (ISUM.EQ.23.AND.JSUM.EQ.14) ICMPLX=1			SYM\$0190
ACL=DABS(C(L,JM))	SCAN0200	50 IORDER=0			SYM\$0200
IF (DABS(ACL-AC).GT.CRTZRO) GO TO 22	SCAN0210	DO 50 I=1,NREP			SYM\$0210
IFLAG(L)=1	SCAN0220	IORDER=IORDER+NDEGA(I)**2			SYM\$0220
NSC(IC)=NSC(IC)+1	SCAN0230	IF (NDEGA(I).EQ.2.AND.ICMPLX.EQ.1) IORDER=IORDER-2			SYM\$0230
22 CONTINUE	SCAN0240	35 CONTINUE			SYM\$0240
21 CONTINUE	SCAN0250	IF (IDDD.EQ.1) NR=NREP/2			SYM\$0250
RETURN	SCAN0260	IQN=0			SYM\$0260
END	SCAN0270	DO 20 I=1,NREP			SYM\$0270
		IDEG=NDEGA(I)			SYM\$0280
		IRTP1(I)=IHOL1(IDEG)			SYM\$0290
		IRPAR1(I)=IHOL2(I)			SYM\$0300
		IF (IDDD.EQ.1.AND.I.GT.NREP/2) IRPAR1(I)=IHOL2(2)			SYM\$0310
		IF (IDDD.EQ.0) IRPAR1(I)=IHOL2(3)			SYM\$0320
		DO 20 ID=1,10EG			SYM\$0330
		IQN=IQN+1			SYM\$0340
		IANGA(1D,I)=IQN			SYM\$0350
		20 IREPATION=I			SYM\$0360
		HCOMP=HNO			SYM\$0370
		IF (ICMPLX.EQ.1) HCOMP=HYES			SYM\$0380
		WRITE (IOUT,10)			SYM\$0390
		10 FORMAT (1H1,'SUMMARY OF POINT GROUP PROPERTIES'/1X,33(1H-)/)			SYM\$0400
		WRITE (IOUT,4NREP+HCOMP,IORDER)			SYM\$0410
		4 FORMAT (5X,'NO. OF IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS = ',12/5X,'COMPLEX-C')			SYM\$0420
		10JUGUATE PAIRS OF I.R.S. - ',A3/5X,'ORDER OF THE GROUP = ',13)			SYM\$0440
		C**** DETERMINE LABEL OF MOLECULAR POINT GROUP			SYM\$0450
		CALL PTGRUP (ICMPLX)			SYM\$0460
		WRITE (IOUT,32) LVAL1,LVAL2			SYM\$0470
		32 FORMAT (5X,'L VALUES OF REAL SPHERICAL HARMONICS USED TO SPAN ALL T')			SYM\$0480
		THE I.R.S. IN THIS GROUP - ',215)			SYM\$0490
		100 WRITE (IOUT,21)			SYM\$0500
		21 FORMAT (//33X,'REPRESENTATION DEGENERACY SPECIES PHASE',			SYM\$0510
		1 9X,*ANGULAR*/37X,*INDEX*,22X,*LABEL STANDARD QUANTUM NUMBERS')			SYM\$0520
		2*33X,14(*-1),3X,10(*-1),3X,7(*-1),3X,8(*-1),3X,15(*-1)/)			SYM\$0530
		DO 23 I=1,NREP			SYM\$0540
		IDEG=NDEGA(I)			SYM\$0550
		ILF=IHOL2(3)			SYM\$0560
		IRT=ILF			SYM\$0570
		IR=1			SYM\$0580
		IF (IRLWL1(I).GE.0) GO TO 24			SYM\$0590

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY          ROUTINE: SYMSUM          PAGE--42          PROGRAM: GPTHEORY          ROUTINE: PIGBUP          PAGE--42
IF (IODD.EQ.0) GO TO 24
IR=1-NR
IF (I.LE.NR) IR=I+NR
ILF=ILP
IRT=IRP
WRITE (IOUT,22) I,IDEG,IRTP(I),IRPAR(I),ILF,IRLOWL(IR),IRT,(IANGASYM$050
1 (ID,I),ID=1,IDEG)
FORMAT (38X,I2,15X,I1,6X,2A4,3X,A1,3H)=I2,A1,IX,S15)
CONTINUE
IF (ISTOP.EQ.0) RETURN
WRITE (IOUT,136)
FORMAT (1H1,*ERROR IN DETERMINATION OF SYMMETRY PROPERTIES. CALCULUS
1 ATION ABANDONED.*)
RETURN
END

SYMS0600          SUBROUTINE PTGRP ((ICMPLX)
SYMS0610          C**** DETERMINES WHICH POINT GROUP MOLECULE BELONGS TO
SYMS0620          IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
SYMS0630          INTEGER*2 INGRUP,INHOL,I,GUESS
SYMS0640          DIMENSION INGRUP(6),INHOL(55)
SYMS0650          DIMENSION INGRUP(35),INHOL(35)
COMMON/CONTROL/CRTRD0,CRTEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLW(10)
COMMON/OUT3/NREP,NDE5A(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,
1 LVAL2,IRTP(14),IRPAR(14),IODD,IRLOWL(14)
COMMON/FILES/INPUT,IOUT
DATA IHOL/H     ,4H      ,4H DR,4H DR,4HC(H),4HK   ,4HD(H)D40110
1,4HD(16),4HT(H),4HTD(1),4HD   ,4HD(5),4HD(15),4HD(40),4HD(4H),4HC(6H),
2,4HT   ,4HD(30),4HD(3H),4H C16,4HV) D,4H D,4HD   ,4HC(5H),4HC(5V),
3,4H D(5),4HD(2H),4HC(4H,4HC(8)),4HS(8),4HD(2D,4H C14,4HV) O,4H D,
4,4H)   ,4HC(7),4HS(6),4HC(3H,4H C16,4HC(3V,4H D13,4HC(5),4HC(2H),
5,4HC(14),4HS(14),4HC(2V,4H D12,4HC(3),4HC(1),4HC(2),4HC(1),4HC(1),
6,4HD(18),4HD(17H),4HD(8D)

DATA INGRUP/I2101,6050,4901,2461,1239,741,642,531,321,221,113,
1,2490,2900,3341,3310,2081,1670,1261,2521,2080,1701,381,1282,1051,
2,862,441,641,1040,630,440,2450,351,431,220,850,1260/
DATA INHOL/I5,7,6,10,18,37,38,43,50,53,4,55,54,56,13,15,19,8,14,
1,16,28,17,25,29,44,36,25,49,45,10,29,44,50,31,19/
DO 51 I=1,6
51 IPTGRP(I)=IHOL(I)
C**** COMPUTE INDEX CORRESPONDING TO POINT GROUP
K=0
IANGUESS=100*IORDER+10*NREP+10DD+ICMPLX
DO 1 I=1,35
IF (INGRP(I).NE.IANGUESS) GO TO 1
IBASE=INHOL(1)
IPTGRP(I)=IHOL(IBASE)
K=1
GO TO 2
1 CONTINUE
2 IF (K.NE.0) GO TO 3
3 ISTOP=1
RETURN
3 IF (K.LE.11) GO TO 50
IF (K.GE.12,AND,K.LE.26) GO TO 6
IF (K.GE.27,AND,K.LE.30) GO TO 55
IF (K.GE.31,AND,K.LE.34) GO TO 45
65 J=0
DO 66 I=1,6
IF (I.EQ.2) GO TO 66
J=J+1
IPTGRP(I)=IHOL(J+IBASE)
66 CONTINUE
IPTGRP(2)=IHOL(3)
GO TO 50
55 DO 70 I=1,2
70 IPTGRP(2*I-1)=IHOL(I+IBASE)
IPTGRP(2)=IHOL(3)
IPTGRP(4)=IHOL(2)
GO TO 50
45 DO 46 I=1,2
46 IPTGRP(2*I-1)=IHOL(I+IBASE)
IPTGRP(2)=IHOL(4)
GO TO 50

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: PIGRUP

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: BASIS

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6 IPTGRP(2)=IHOL(2)
50 WRITE (IOUT,100) IPTGRP
PTGR0590 SUBROUTINE BASIS          BASI0010
100 FORMAT(5X,'THE POINT GROUP FOR THIS NUCLEAR CONFIGURATION IS',IX,6PTGR0610 C*** READS IN OR LOOKS UP ATOMIC ORBITAL PARAMETERS AND GENERATES CROSSBASIS0020
1A4)
RETURN
END
PTGR0640 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)          BASI0040
COMMON/OUT1/POS(3,30),RADIUS(30),THETA(30),PHI(30),NATOMS,NATYPE,    BASI0050
1 NUMT(10),NUCT(10),ITSYMB(10),ITYPA(30,10),ITYPT(30),ITYPI(30),    BASI0060
2 INVAT(30)
COMMON/OUT2/BCDEF(500),ZETA(20,10),NVALUE(20,10),LVALJE(20,10),    BASI0070
1 NBAST(10),ICRK(10),NASB(10),IBLK(5,10),NBV8(50),NBIB1501,    BASI0080
2 ITR(150),LRB(50),IBIT(20,50),IBCFST(50),NOR,IAT(120),IBT(120),    BASI0090
3 IRKT(120),IAOFST(20,30)
COMMON/OUT2/ASCDEF(3000),ITRANT(20,10),IAOT(40,80),ITRAN(120),    BASI0100
1 ISRUNT(120),ITANGT(120),ITRADT(120),IFIRST(80),ISOT(40,80),IFB(50),    BASI0110
2 ISOQ(32,30),NRADA(14)
COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLOW(10)          BASI0120
DIMENSION IHOL(5),IRUN(80)
DATA IHOL/1HS,1HP,1HD,1HF,1HG/, IHOLC1/2HC1/, IHOLC2/1H/
NMAX=50
IAO=0
IT=0
IFI=1
IFIT=1
IBLK=0
CALL INBAS
IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN
C*** ASSIGN TRANSFORMATION BLOCK PARAMETERS          BASI0130
16 DO 150 IT=1,NATYPE          BASI0140
      LRF=0
      NM=NUMT(IT)
      NB=NBAST(IT)
      NBR=0
      D1 156 LPO=1,10          BASI0150
      L=LPO-1
      DO 156 IB=1,NB          BASI0160
      IF (L.NE.,NVALUE(IB,IT)) GO TO 159          BASI0170
      3 NBR=NBR+1          BASI0180
      ITI=ITI+1
      ITRANT(NBR,IT)=ITI
      IF (LPO.LE.,LRF) GO TO 165          BASI0190
      LRF=LPO
      IBLK=IBLK+1
      IFI=IFI
      IFR=IBLK+1
      IF IT=IFI+(NM*(2*LRF-1))**2          BASI0200
      165 IFIRST(IT)=IFI          BASI0210
      159 IF (NBR.EQ.NB) GO TO 161          BASI0220
      156 CONTINUE
C*** GENERATE BASIS FUNCTION REFERENCE TABLES          BASI0230
161 DO 150 IN=1,NM          BASI0240
      IA=ITYPA(IN,IT)
      DO 150 IB=1,NB          BASI0250
      LDEG=2*NVALUE(IB,IT)+1          BASI0260
      IAOFST(IB,IA)=IAO+1          BASI0270
      DO 150 K=1,LDEG          BASI0280
      IAO=IAO+1
      IAT(IAO)=IA          BASI0290
      IBT(IAO)=IB          BASI0300

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY          ROUTINE: BASIS           PAGE--49          PROGRAM: GPTHEORY          ROUTINE: BASIS           PAGE--50
150 IKT(IAO)=K             BASIS0500 ZT=ZETA(1B1,IT)          BASIS1160
NOR=IAO                      BASIS0600 IFBC=IBCFST((IBLK)+IB-1          BASIS1170
IF (NOR.GT.120) GO TO 200      BASIS0510 ITTRANS=ITRANT(1B1,IT)          BASIS1180
IAI=1                         BASIS0620 MBV=(NV-1)*NB*IFBC          BASIS1190
ITR=0                         BASIS0530 WRITE ((IOUT,11) 1B1,ITTRANS,N,ZT,(BCDEF(1),I=IFBC,MBV,NB))          BASIS1200
DO 151 IT=1,NATYPE          BASIS0540 11 FORMAT (14,6,X,12,7X,I2,F9.4,5X,9F10.5)          BASIS1210
NB=NRAST(1IT)                  BASIS0550 10 CONTINUE          BASIS1220
DO 152 IB=1,NB              BASIS0560 7 WRITE ((IOUT,204)          BASIS1230
ITR=ITR+1                     BASIS0570 IF(LINFR.EQ.0)RETURN          BASIS1240
IARUN=0                       BASIS0580 DO 21 I=1,80          BASIS1250
DO 153 IAO=IAI,NOR          BASIS0590 21 IRUN(1)=0          BASIS1260
IAI=INT(IAO)                  BASIS0700 WRITE ((IOUT,20)          BASIS1270
ITD=ITYPT(IA)                  BASIS0710 20 FORMAT (1H1,17X,' BASIS CHEMICAL ATOM QUANTUM NUMBERS ORBITAL'          BASIS1280
IBD=IBT(IA)                   BASIS0720 1AL TRANS. TRANS. RUNNING INDEX ATOM BASIS*/1BX,*FUNCTION          SBAS1290
ITRANS=ITRANT(1B0,ITD)        BASIS0730 ZYMBOL INDEX N L K EXPONENT BLOCK INDEX WITHIN TBAS1300
IF (ITRANS.NE.ITR) GO TO 153   BASIS0740 1RANS. TYPE INDEX*/1BX,96(1H-/)          BASIS1310
IARUN=IARUN+1                 BASIS0750 IATT=1          BASIS1320
IAI=(IARUN,ITRANS)=IAO        BASIS0760 DO 25 IA0=1,NOR          BASIS1330
153 CONTINUE                  BASIS0770 IA=IAI(IAO)          BASIS1340
152 CONTINUE                  BASIS0780 IF (IA.NE.IATT) WRITE ((IOUT,204)          BASIS1350
151 IAI=(IAI+IARUN          BASIS0790 IATT=IA          BASIS1360
NBBLK=IBLK                    BASIS0800 IT=ITYPT(IA)          BASIS1370
IF (NBBLK.GT.50) GO TO 200      BASIS0810 IB=IBT(IAO)          BASIS1380
NCF=IFI-I                     BASIS0820 LP1=VALUE(1B,IT)+1          BASIS1390
IF (NCF.LE.3000) GO TO 400      BASIS0830 ITRANS=ITRANT(1B,IT)          BASIS1400
WRITE ((IOUT,201)          BASIS0840 IRUN(1TRANS)=IRUN(1TRANS)+1          BASIS1410
201 FORMAT (1H1,' NUMBER OF TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS EXCEEDS 3000')          BASIS0850 25 WRITE ((IOUT,26)IA0,ITSYMB(1),IA,VALUE(1B,IT),IHOL(LP1),IKT(IAO),ZHAS1420
ISTOP=1                        BASIS0860 IETA(1B,IT),IBLKA(LP1,IT),ITRANS,IRUN(1TRANS),IT,1B          BASIS1430
GO TO 400                      BASIS0870 26 FORMAT (1B8,15,BX,A2,6X,12,5X,12,3X,A1,14,4X,F9.4,4X,12,5X,13,8X,          BASIS1440
200 WRITE ((IOUT,202)          BASIS0880 1 I3,9X,12,3X,T3/)          BASIS1450
202 FORMAT (1H1,'PARAMETER SIZE ERROR IN SUBROUTINE BASIS')          BASIS0890 RETURN          BASIS1460
ISTOP=1                        BASIS0900 END          BASIS1470
C*** PRINTOUT OF CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES          BASIS0910
400 WRITE ((IOUT,5)          BASIS0920
5 FORMAT (1H1,'ATOMIC BASIS SET AND SYMMETRY ADAPTATION*/1X,40(1H-))          BASIS0930
1)          BASIS0935
DO 7 IBLK=1,NBLK          BASIS0940
IT=IBT(IBLK)                  BASIS0950
L=LVB(IBLK)                  BASIS0960
NB=NBIR(IBLK)                BASIS0970
WRITE ((IOUT,6) 1BLK,IT ,IHOL(L+1),ITSYMB(IT)          BASIS0980
6 FORMAT ('/ TRANSFORMATION BLOCK ',I2//,' ATOM-TYPE ',I2,' , ',          BASIS0990
1 A1,' FUNCTIONS FOR ELEMENT ',I2/)          BASIS1000
NSIZE=(2*L+1)*NUNIT(IT)          BASIS1010
WRITE ((IOUT,19) NSIZE,IFB(IBLK)          BASIS1020
19 FORMAT (' TOTAL OF ',I3,' BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR EACH BASIS INDEX//          BASIS1030
1 ' BLOCK OF SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS STARTS AT LOCATIDIAS1040
2N ',I4,' OF ASDEF//')          BASIS1050
WRITE ((IOUT,8)          BASIS1060
8 FORMAT (' BASIS TRANSF. QUANTUM NUMBERS BASIS VECTORS*)          BASIS1070
NV=NBVR(IBLK)                BASIS1080
WRITE ((IOUT,9) (IHOLC1,IV,IHOLC2,IV=1,NV)          BASIS1090
9 FORMAT (' INDEX INDEX',6X,' N ZETA',5X,10(4X,A2,I2,A1,1X))          BASIS1100
WRITE ((IOUT,204)          BASIS1110
204 FORMAT ()          BASIS1120
DO 10 IB=1,NB          BASIS1130
IBI=IBT(1B,IBLK)          BASIS1140
NENVALU(1B,IT)          BASIS1150

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PROGRAM: GPHIOTRY

ROUTINE: INBAS

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D 5,1905,7,3342,1,4593,2,5623,12,930,21,246,6,834,4,4787,1,3857, INBA1170
 E 2,7424,3,8559,8,3989,26,928,34,076,13,720,15,130,5,4H24,7,4731, INBA1180
 F 1,6823,2,8319,3,13,96,23,649,8,16673,5,5771,6,6232,3,13454,5,2259, INBA1190
 G 9,0546,25,2031,34,96,23,649,8,16673,5,5771,6,6232,3,13454,5,2259, INBA1200
 H 1,+6+10,-27,1,13,-18,3272,-5,5054,-1,1743,-1,177+,5354,9,3545,28,303, INBA1210
 I ,37,064,15,116,-18,803,-8,824,-9,5182,1,1318,-9,0670,15,061,28,333, INBA1220
 J 9,0037,-c,2067,1,1,8959,3,5884,8,8167,2,2204,-28,941,37,3859,15,5507, INBA1230
 DATA RADILS 719,8684,6,5058,8,3700,2,+,358,4,9461,15,460,29,224, INBA1240
 L 8,1315,6,0579,1,8095,3,2184,5,1316,10,326, INBA1250
 DATA BC1 /1,0,-0,18159,-0,8289,-0,8288,-0,00021,-0,1872, INBA1260
 L -0,00093,1,02066,-0,87859,-0,1342,-0,0051,-0,21603,0,0249,-1,02631INBA1270
 2,-0,88708,-1,2235,0,00062,-0,-24194,0,00849,-1,0349,-0,21506,-0,84089, INBA1280
 3,0,90077,-1,01695,-0,00187,-0,2557,-0,01014,-1,04313,-0,29252,-0,80295, INBA1290
 4,1,08517,-0,09393,-0,02335,-0,23530,-0,01893,-0,33750,-0,2880,-0,7781, INBA1300
 5,1,07582,-0,08065,-0,00313,-0,24017,-0,02125,-1,03593,-0,33255,-74461INBA1310
 6,1,05071,-0,07301,-0,03797,-0,23224,-0,02210,-0,3628,-0,5077,-0,750, INBA1320
 7,1,06232,-0,06661,-0,00439,-0,24534,-0,02405,-0,03688,-0,38689,-1,7649, INBA1330
 9,-73919,-0,26789,-0,0088,-0,0143,-0,00165,-0,0030,-0,3400,-0,03768,-39901, INBA1340
 A,683259,-0,0049,-0,0052,-0,05369,-0,0052,-0,0759,-0,0107,-0,721,-0,7909, INBA1350
 C,-25733,-33787,-33147,-0,50598,-0,40103,-0,0283,-0,0183,-0,00040,-0,00847, INBA1360
 D,-334742,-0,2775,-33845,-75152,-0,0171,-0,0572,-0,0700,-0,0758, INBA1370
 E,-10297,-1,12383,-64423,-43938,-74649,-31623,-3,9606,-6,1559,-0,0939, INBA1380
 F,-0,01221,-0,0103,-0,0223,-0,32916,-0,10553,-0,48857,-6,1647,-0,0149, INBA1390
 G,-0,03437,-0,07899,-0,0174,-1,1830,-1,12383,-6,4318,-0,45322,-77360, INBA1400
 H,-26973,-0,0662,-0,02313,-1,14620,-0,4276,-76411,-0,30883,-22699, INBA1410
 I ,79271,-0,1514,-0,02761,-0,0143,-0,0327,-0,31339,-0,07524,-6,6752, INBA1420
 J ,47864,-0,0246,-0,0440,-0,0807,-0,01924,-0,2740,-0,0971,-0,6780, INBA1430
 J,-42977,-7779,-26218,-0,0473,-0,1824,-1,1507,-0,5464,-6,9577,-38129, INBA1440
 DATA BC2 /7,4977,-2,5361,-0,0143,-0,00249,-0,0014,-0,00041,-0,49236, INBA1450
 1,-12799,-98222,-19447,-0,0450,-0,11419,-1,1559,-0,2116,-4,6150,-0,00042, INBA1460
 2,-0,0731,-7,7817,-3,9127,-7,7839,-2,5344,-0,0352,-0,1424,-0,1989, INBA1470
 3,-0,5826,-0,6660,-47850,-53980,-4,66677,-0,0369,-0,0317,-0,0036, INBA1480
 4,-0,0129,-0,4569,-0,0391,-0,0381,-0,0807,-0,0938,-1,2585, INBA1490
 5,-0,01924,-0,04137,-0,07015,-7,2311,-4,6848,-75824,-28161,-0,00287, INBA1500
 7,-0,0204,-0,2073,-0,06876,-0,55335,-55,074,-2214,-7,0275,-0,1808, INBA1510
 7,-0,25594,-0,0143,-0,0076,-3,4337,-0,0389,-4,3577,-7,7240,-0,00642, INBA1520
 8,-0,0199,-1,0635,-0,1811,-0,3478,-0,0009,-0,5985,-4,8675,-7,6139, INBA1530
 9,-27656,-0,0098,-0,0117,-0,2328,-0,0674,-6,7838,-4,3171,-35071, INBA1540
 A,-65854,-0,0694,-0,0912,-0,0065,-0,0263,-0,44690,-0,0291,-6,3699, INBA1550
 B,-58355,-0,0133,-1,2009,-1,3582,-0,0107,-0,6558,-1,0603,-6,6854, INBA1560
 C,-56846,-0,6215,-0,45923,-0,0194,-0,0699,-2,9394,-1,1117,-7,2856, INBA1570
 D,-43099,-77926,-2,2770,-0,0354,-0,00462,-0,0101,-0,0102,-0,0015, INBA1580
 E,-0,0031,-0,38810,-0,05070,-1,11024,-0,0609,-0,01632,-0,0337,-0,00179, INBA1590
 F,-0,0390,-0,1026,-0,00170,-0,48580,-0,0298,-38935,-71592,-0,0365, INBA1600
 G,-0,0922,-0,1899,-0,0010,-0,0798,-0,01655,-0,0442,-1,17608,-7,4202, INBA1610
 H,-3,2095,-2,8733,-0,0473,-0,42376,-6,7764,-8,4278,-1,7593,-0,0376, INBA1620
 I ,-0,0576,-0,46278,-5,4811,-0,02112,-0,02590,-0,00210,-0,0361,-0,0020, INBA1630
 J,-0,0044,-0,41612,-0,03171,-1,21977,-1,13724,-0,01338,-0,03790,-0,00097, INBA1640
 DATA BC3 /2,0222,-0,04109,-0,00828,-0,27206,-1,2389,-7,5652,-3,3790, INBA1650
 L -0,0549,-0,1702,-0,03251,-0,00137,-0,1955,-0,0611,-1,9369,-1,1258, INBA1660
 F,-2,-61595,-4,8659,-87022,-1,14168,-0,03427,-0,0145,-3,1743,-0,3823, INBA1670
 3,-4,8646,-6,1279,-4,3868,-5,57563,-0,02107,-0,2835,-0,00190,-0,0445, INBA1680
 4,-0,0017,-0,0047,-0,03230,-0,0043,-0,04054,-0,02792,-0,0323,-0,1502, INBA1690
 -0,00059,-0,0177,-1,3206,-0,008,-6,6635,-7,686,-9,9639,-0,9647, INBA1700
 -0,00919,-0,04843,-0,03230,-0,0043,-0,04054,-0,02792,-0,0323,-0,1502, INBA1710
 -0,00807,-0,0147,-1,3206,-0,008,-6,6635,-7,686,-9,9639,-0,9647, INBA1720
 -0,00323,-0,0141,-1,3206,-0,008,-6,6635,-7,686,-9,9639,-0,9647, INBA1730
 -0,00107,-0,00155,-0,00099,-0,00222,-0,43033,-0,05288,-1,16499,-0,09783, INBA1740

PROGRAM: GPHIOTRY

ROUTINE: INBAS

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A,-0,2413,-0,04730,-0,00153,-0,00398,-1,1437,-0,0489,-0,60087,-1,1632, INBA1750
 B,5,4854,-5,5696,-0,0422,-0,0445,-0,02953,-0,0031,-1,1467,-0,0302, INBA1760
 C,-1,1557,-1,1599,-0,57605,-4,41415,-8,997,-1,1709,-0,02895,-0,00309, INBA1770
 D,-0,35118,-0,03204,-0,28760,-8,2391,-7,5478,-3,6556,-5,6518,-3,106, INBA1780
 E,-0,00510,-0,00618,-0,0096,-0,00150,-0,00004,-0,00017,-0,45273,-0,07801, INBA1790
 F,1,23751,-1,1776,-0,02037,-0,04578,-0,00125,-0,0282,-1,5120,-0,1914, INBA1800
 G,-6,66710,-1,1726,-5,8139,-5,4381,-0,00526,-0,1433,-0,3024,-0,00178, INBA1810
 H,1,15488,-0,0490,-0,09679,-1,1711,-5,25578,-5,7465,-8,9362,-1,307, INBA1820
 I ,1,03560,-0,11211,-0,34713,-0,0303,-0,53686,-0,7076,-7,6318,-5,3533, INBA1830
 J ,6,7678,-3,2581,-0,0164,-0,0026,-0,0034,-0,00051,-0,0002,-0,00008, INBA1840
 K ,1,03621,-7,-0,04634,-0,09153,-1,25591,-1,19997,-0,28775,-0,57257,-0,00095, INBA1850
 L ,1,00615,-0,00157,-0,00155,-0,00309,-1,15605,-0,1825,-0,73422,-0,2283,-0,63512, INBA1860
 M ,1,02464,-1,15438,-0,02252,-6,67793,-1,18395,-5,50633,-6,1280,-0,02450, INBA1870
 N ,1,02360,-0,03390,-0,00567,-1,3145,-0,3353,-1,1944,-0,10244,-0,87695, INBA1880
 O ,1,02271,-0,03203,-0,00313,-0,00131,-0,02125,-1,03593,-0,03525,-0,3815,-0,32197, INBA1890
 P ,1,02657,-0,04670,-0,16559,-0,01759,-0,00602,-0,35925,-0,0381,-0,12450, INBA1900
 Q ,1,03036,-7,73165,-0,03849,-0,60565,-0,40204,-0,00787,-0,1079,-0,00124, INBA1910
 R ,1,00197,-0,00101,-0,0025,-0,00125,-0,0254,-0,07401,-0,28802,-0,22353,-0,01970, INBA1920
 S ,1,00155,-0,00155,-0,00155,-0,00309,-1,15605,-0,1825,-0,73422,-0,2283,-0,63512, INBA1930
 T ,1,04995,-0,03399,-0,01059,-0,03217,-0,0322,-0,15597,-0,05232,-0,14590, INBA1940
 U ,1,13103,-7,70162,-4,1307,-9,0656,-0,0190,-0,04112,-0,0943,-0,37082, INBA1945
 V ,1,02072,-0,03292,-0,0023,-0,0217,-0,00203,-0,0010,-0,0025,-0,04369,-0,07583,-0,14500, INBA1950
 W ,1,01137,-0,00127,-0,00127,-0,00203,-0,0010,-0,0025,-0,04369,-0,07583,-0,14500, INBA1960
 X ,1,01733,-0,01770,-0,0412,-0,0010,-0,0272,-1,15367,-0,1493,-0,10493,-0,70405, INBA1970
 Y ,1,18834,-6,61281,-5,25121,-0,0031,-0,1398,-0,0367,-0,00221,-1,15595, INBA1980
 Z ,1,04548,-0,14549,-1,13631,-5,69836,-4,1776,-9,11337,-0,07491,-0,05662, INBA1990
 A,-0,01391,-0,37776,-0,01492,-0,34048,-0,76903,-7,7187,-0,45054,-0,44554, INBA2000
 B ,1,00319,-0,37776,-0,01492,-0,34048,-0,76903,-7,7187,-0,45054,-0,44554, INBA2010
 C ,5,54468,-0,02359,-0,11174,-0,00848,-0,00143,-0,00008,-0,00115,-0,45546, INBA2020
 D ,1,05245,-1,18161,-0,09848,-0,0256,-0,03593,-0,0065,-0,0177,-1,14767, INBA2030
 E ,1,00094,-0,70309,-1,14521,-6,61409,-4,49954,-0,04480,-0,01702,-0,02713, INBA2040
 F ,1,00037,-1,16566,-0,03524,-1,13397,-1,3100,-6,6921,-4,42351,-8,89779, INBA2050
 G ,1,10142,-0,03954,-0,00846,-0,3791,-0,02214,-4,41525,-7,70533,-7,7157, INBA2060
 H ,1,41464,-9,49325,-5,1462,-0,00551,-0,00931,-0,00171,-0,0288,-0,00005, INBA2070
 I ,1,04165,-0,00813,-0,04747,-0,0749,-1,2493,-1,2493,-6,13639,-0,1321,-0,04039, INBA2080
 J ,1,-0,0068,-0,01922,-1,1523,-0,01146,-1,7287,-1,19702,-6,69361,-5,1118, INBA2090
 K ,1,-0,00443,-0,17624,-0,02993,-0,00141,-1,1558,-0,04499,-0,15270,-1,11220, INBA2090
 L ,1,72226,-3,37670,-0,0375,-0,0931,-0,0431,-0,0081,-0,38885,-0,01707, INBA2100
 M ,1,36604,-7,75500,-0,9757,-4,43271,-5,5740,-4,44049,-0,01005,-0,01387, INBA2110
 N ,1,00087,-0,00179,-0,00006,-0,0014,-0,48478,-0,08788,-1,37427,-0,30751, INBA2120
 O ,1,-0,02211,-0,04566,-0,00605,-0,00164,-0,16148,-0,18030,-0,84612,-3,12820, INBA2130
 P ,1,7,73748,-4,61265,-0,00511,-0,31735,-0,02138,-0,00002,-1,15160,-0,05305, INBA2140
 Q ,1,0,09449,-0,09759,-1,27048,-0,39435,-0,89818,-1,0137,-0,0356,-0,00537, INBA2150
 R ,1,-0,38846,-0,02035,-0,0411,-6,69645,-6,69521,-4,49925,-5,1196,-4,9324, INBA2160
 S ,1,00341,-0,00582,-0,00035,-0,00070,-0,0003,-0,00008,-0,49614,-0,0498, INBA2170
 T ,1,24127,-1,16224,-0,0107,-0,03504,-0,00062,-0,00147,-1,1632,-0,01821, INBA2180
 U ,1,72478,-1,18965,-5,55056,-0,0534,-0,0249,-0,0729,-0,02346,-0,00228, INBA2190
 V ,1,01649,-0,05124,-0,05278,-1,17695,-5,51599,-5,5947,-8,8875,-1,1397, INBA2200
 W ,1,03143,-0,00605,-0,038770,-0,02536,-0,48983,-6,64044,-6,69487,-4,43550, INBA2210
 X ,1,26725,-7,74026,-0,02116,-0,03121,-0,0147,-0,00270,-0,0012,-0,0026, INBA2220
 Y ,1,44785,-0,00512,-1,28168,-1,15704,-0,01318,-0,03040,-0,0087,-0,00199, INBA2230
 Z ,1,17029,-0,00694,-0,86319,-2,2896,-5,58647,-5,57498,-0,0411,-0,0166, INBA2240
 A ,1,03289,-0,00322,-0,23348,-0,09501,-0,09340,-0,00008,-0,49614,-0,0498, INBA2250
 B ,1,92478,-0,05707,-0,7310,-0,03168,-0,0089,-0,00675,-0,39101,-0,01146, INBA2260
 C ,1,72476,-7,73433,-0,06006,-0,10185,-0,05674,-0,00308,-0,00522, INBA2270
 D ,1,-0,20708,-0,95615,-15,095,-7,74022,-0,01531,-0,00008,-0,45171,-0,012777, INBA2280
 E ,1,02650,-0,00138,-0,00001,-0,00001,-0,00001,-0,00001,-0,00001,-0,00001,-0,00001, INBA2290
 F ,1,-0,10323,-0,0141,-0,03644,-0,00069,-0,00164,-0,16452,-0,0300,-0,81330, INBA2300
 G ,1,23365,-6,65816,-5,50750,-0,0129,-0,02139,-0,00078,-0,00688,-0,00451,-0,00316, INBA2310
 H ,1,-0,08087,-0,15364,-1,18275,-0,53342,-6,66199,-8,78263,-1,3162,-0,03095, INBA2320

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: INBAS	PAGE__ 55	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: INBAS	PAGE__ 56
6 .-0.0119,-.00081,-.00276,-.38302,-.03619,-.62023,.49383,-.00213,	INBA2330		13 FORMAT (F10.8)		INBA2910
7 .01453,.70385,.00740,-.12584,-.12484,.80427,.31649,.70033,.40948,INBA2343			00 9 IBI=1,NBI		INBA2920
8 .19636,.81497,.01832,-.02646,.00103,-.00191,.00007,-.00017,INBA2350			BCEFF(IBFST+ISUB)=BCT(IBI)		INBA2930
9 .-0.45154,-.00998,1.21808,-.07289,-.01345,.03675,-.00090,.00189,INBA2360			9 ISUB=1,ISUB+1		INBA2940
A .18269,-.00043,-.00776,.30463,.63255,.53181,-.00538,.01670,INBA2370			7 CONTINUE		INBA2950
R .04605,-.0233,-.29411,.11899,.16584,.20568,-.47504,-.63742,INBA2380			IBCFST(IBLK)=IBFST		INBA2960
C .92139,.06221,.06160,-.02036,-.00126,.00386,-.40554,-.01242,INBA2390			IBFST=IBFST+NBI*NBV		INBA2970
D .24598,.82473,-.01145,.05798,.08935,.00298,-.05037,-.22726,INBA2400			NBT=NBT+NBI		INBA2980
E .82895,.27399,.71617,.38692,.17486,.83676,.00785,-.01682,.00040,INBA2410			3 IBLK=1,IBLK+1		INBA2990
F .00093,.00007,-.00005,-.46228,-.01232,1.11118,.05264,-.00530,INBA2420			NBAST(IT)=NBT		INBA3000
G .02422,-.00019,.00449,.17590,.08656,-.78204,.16523,.71794,INBA2430			10 CONTINUE		INBA3110
H .45554,-.00385,.01459,.04711,.00497,-.75806,.06881,.22969,INBA2440			RETURN		INBA3020
I .17806,-.47164,-.64988,.92089,.05183,.06775,-.01455,-.00097,INBA2450			1 DO 157 IT=1,NATYPE		INBA3030
J .00296,-.41231,-.00833,-.13279,.92648,-.01164,.06609,.09850,INBA2460			NZ=NUCT(IT)		INBA3040
DATA PC7 / .00293,-.02336,-.28098,.32121,.29550,.70183,.39352,INBA2470			14 IZ (NZ,GT,MZ) GO TO 20		INBA3050
1 .33846,.67546,.03171,-.04440,.00313,.00592,.00023,-.00069,INBA2480			NBAST(IT)=NBASL(V,LV)		INBA3060
2 .-45917,.02299,1.40547,-.31512,-.01672,.06469,-.0090,.00283,INBA2490			1F (NBAST(IT),LT,0) GO TO 20		INBA3070
3 .17032,-.00080,-.95336,.37395,1.01774,-.10306,-.00630,.04629,INBA2500			NASH(IT)=NASL(V,LV)		INBA3080
4 .-0.5884,.00491,.27763,-.09885,-.46058,.01625,.78349,.36510,INBA2510			ICRK(IT)=ICPL(NZ,LV)		INBA3090
5 .92724,.05055,.05919,-.02298,-.00138,.00427,-.41861,-.00867,INBA2520			MSUB=NSUBLV(LV)		INBA3100
6 .19213,.87604,-.00829,.05405,.10742,.00261,-.03805,-.29596,INBA2530			NSUB=NSUBLV(LV)		INBA3110
7 .73967,.34026,.7135,.37898,.30191,.71223,.02495,-.03564,INBA2540			DO 100 IZ=1,MZ		INBA3120
8 .00393,-.00544,.00025,-.00075,-.47092,.02751,1.38570,-.27267,INBA2550			IF ((IZ,NE,NZ) GO TO 101		INBA3130
A .-0.3026,.06030,.00133,.00422,.18287,-.00684,.96946,.36941,INBA2560			GO TO 110		INBA3140
B .73304,.41554,-.00322,.02389,-.06059,.00387,.31961,-.12187,INBA2570			101 NSUB=NSUBL+NASL(IZ,LV)		INBA3150
C .-0.37494,-.10581,.70702,.45131,.93533,.05118,.07241,-.03686,INBA2580			100 MSUB=MSUB+NBASL(IZ,LV)		INBA3160
D .-0.00221,.00572,-.42145,-.01096,.44406,.64246,-.00943,.00309,INBA2590			110 IB=0		INBA3170
E .11673,.00227,-.14806,-.18834,.57945,.54963,.70696,.37915,INBA2600			NAS=NASR(IT)		INBA3180
MVSOPH=2	INBA2610		DO 105 IAS=1,NAS		INBA3190
MZ=54	INBA2620		ITB(IBLK)=IT		INBA3200
LV=LFLOW(4)	INBA2630		NS=NSUB+IAS-1		INBA3210
IBFST=1	INBA2640		LV5(IBLK)=LVALU(NS)		INBA3220
IBLK=1	INBA2650		LS=LVB(IBLK)		INBA3230
C**** READ IN OR ASSIGN BASIS SET PARAMETERS	INBA2660		TRBLKA(L+1,IT)=IBLK		INBA3240
IF ((LV,GT,MVSOPH,AND,LV,NE,9) GO TO 200	INBA2670		NB1B(ILRLK)=NB1L(NS)		INBA3250
IF ((LV,NE,9) GO TO 1	INBA2680		NSB1B(ILRLK)=NBVL(NS)		INBA3260
NBT=0	INBA2690		IFPSL=IBFL(NS)		INBA3270
DO 10 IT=1,NATYPE	INBA2700		ND=NB1B(ILRLK)		INBA3280
READ (INPUT,11) NASR(IT),ICRK(IT)	INBA2710		ND=NBVB(ILRLK)		INBA3290
11 FORMAT (16(15)	INBA2720		DO 120 IT=1,NBI		INBA3300
NAS=NASR(IT)	INBA2730		IB=4+IT		INBA3310
IR=0	INBA2740		1B1=IT,ILBLK=IB		INBA3320
DO 3 IAS=1,NAS	INBA2750		MS=MSUB+IB-1		INBA3330
ITR(IBLK)=IT	INBA2760		NVALU(1B,IT)=NVALU(MS)		INBA3340
READ(INPUT,11) LV5(ILRLK),NB1B(ILRLK),NBVB(ILRLK)	INBA2770		ZETA(1B,IT)=RADILL(MS)		INBA3350
L=LV5(ILRLK)	INBA2780	120 LVALU(1B,IT)=LVB(ILBLK)		INBA3360	
IBLKA(L+1,IT)=IBLK	INBA2790	ISUB=0		INBA3370	
NBI=NB1B(ILRLK)	INBA2800	DO 130 IBV=1,NBV		INBA3380	
DO 5 IB1=1,NBI	INBA2810	DO 131 IBI=1,NBI		INBA3390	
IB=IB+1	INBA2820	BCEFF(IBFST+ISUB)=BCDFL(IBFSL+ISUB)		INBA3400	
IBIT(1B,IBLK)=IB	INBA2830	131 ISUB=1,ISUB+1		INBA3410	
LVALU(1B,IT)=LVB(ILBLK)	INBA2840	130 CONTINUE		INBA3420	
5 READ (INPUT,6) NVALU(1B,IT),ZETA(1B,IT)	INBA2850	IBCFST(ILBLK)=IBFST		INBA3430	
6 FORMAT (15,F10.5)	INBA2860	IBFST=IBFST+NBI*NBV		INBA3440	
NBV=NBVB(ILRLK)	INBA2870	105 IBLK=IBLK+1		INBA3450	
ISUB=0	INBA2880	157 CONTINUE		INBA3460	
DO 7 IBV=1,NBV	INBA2890	RETURN		INBA3470	
READ (INPUT,13) (BCT(1B),IB1=1,NBI)	INBA2900	200 WRITE (IOUT,202)		INBA3480	

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: INBAS	PAGE__27	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: ORBITS	PAGE__58
202 FORMAT (1H1,'PARAMETER SIZE ERROR IN SUBROUTINE BASIN')	INBA3490		SUBROUTINE ORBITS	ORBT0010	
1STOP=1	INBA3500	C*** CALCULATES SYMMETRY-ADAPTED BASIS ORBITALS	ORBT0020		
RETURN	INBA3510	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	ORBT0030		
20 WRITE (IOUT,22) NZ,LV	INBA3520	REAL*8 LABEL	ORBT0040		
22 FORMAT (1H1//' STORED BASIS SET OPTION IS NOT IMPLEMENTED FOR NUCINBA3530')	INBA3530	COMMON/CTRL/CRTZRD,CRTDEG,1STOP,INTER,LFFLOW(10)	ORBT0050		
ILEAR CHARGE ',IZ,' AND SOPHISTICATION LEVEL ',IZ,'./* RESUBMIT INBA3540	INBA3540	COMMON/OUT/POS(3,30),RAOIUS(30),THETA(30),PHI(30),NATOMS,NATYPE,	ORBT0060		
25INS BASIS SET INPUT OPTION.')	INBA3550	1 NUH(10),NUCT(10),ITSYMB(10),ITYPAL(30,10),ITYP(30),ITYP(30),	ORBT0070		
1STOP=1	INBA3560	2 INVAL(30)	ORBT0080		
RETURN	INBA3570	COMMON/OUT/RCOEF(500),ZETA(20,10),NVALUE(20,10),LVALUE(20,10),	ORBT0090		
END	INBA3580	1 NBAST(10),LCRK(10),NASB(10),IBLKA(5,10),NBLK,NBV(50),NB1B(50),	ORBT0100		
		2 ITB150(1),LV(50),IBT(20,50),IBCFST(50),NOR,IAT(120),IBT(120),	ORBT0110		
		3 ITKL(120),ATF(30,20,30)	ORBT0120		
		COMMON/OUT/ASCOEF(3000),ITRANT(20,10),IAOT(40,80),ITRAN(120),	ORBT0130		
		1 ISRUNT(120),TANGT(120),IRADT(120),IFIRST(80),ISOT(40,80),IFB(50),	ORBT0140		
		2 ISOT(32,30),NRADA(14)	ORBT0150		
		COMMON/OUT/NREP,INDEGA(14),TANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,	ORBT0160		
		1 LVAL2,IPT(14),IPAR(14),IODO,IROLW(14)	ORBT0170		
		COMMON/WORK/DUMH(14),JSUB,LUEG,NUMB,IT	ORBT0180		
		COMMON/WORK/DUMH(8000)	ORBT0190		
		DIMENSION LABEL(50),INDEX(50),HOLANG(11,6),IREPLB(50),IDENT(20),	ORBT0200		
		1 THL1(10),THL2(7),LANG(50),RESL(50,50),VALU(50),C(50,50),	ORBT0220		
		2 B(50,50),INDEGB(50),IHOL(2),IHOML(2),IREPT(120)	ORBT0230		
		EQUIVALENCE (RESL,DUMMY),(VALU,DUMMY(2501)),(C,DUMMY(2551)),	ORBT0240		
		1 (,DUMMY(501)),(LANG8,DUMMY(751)),	ORBT0250		
		2 (LABEL,DUMMY(7875)),(INDEX,DUMMY(7925)),(IREPLB,DUMMY(7950)),	ORBT0260		
		3 (INDEGB,DUMMY(7975)),(INDEX,DUMMY(7950)),(IREVALB,DUMMY(8000))	ORBT0270		
		DATA IHOL/4H CRU/4HDE S/,IHOL/4H FIN/4HAL S/	ORBT0280		
		DATA IDENT/4H CRU/4HDE S,4HYMME,4HTRX,4HVECT,4HORS,4HFUR,4HATD/	ORBT0290		
		1*,4H-TYP,11*4H /,IHOL/4HE 1,4HE 2,4HE 3,4HE 4,4HE 5,	ORBT0300		
		2 4HE 6,4HE 7,4HE 8,4HE 9,4HE 10, IHOL/3/4H, L_1, IHOL/2/H=0	ORBT0310		
		3,4H= 1 ,4H= 2 ,4H= 3 ,4H= 4 ,4H= 5 /	ORBT0320		
		DATA HOLANG/7H S,10*2H ,7H Z ,7H Y ,7H X ,8*2H	ORBT0330		
		1 ,7H 322-1 ,7H YZ ,7H XZ ,7H XY ,7H X2-Y2 ,6*2H *	ORBT0340		
		2 7H 0 COS ,7H 1 SIN ,7H 1 COS ,7H 2 SIN ,7H 2 COS ,7H 3 SIN ,	ORBT0350		
		3 7H 3 COS ,7H 4 SIN ,7H 4 COS ,2*2H ,11*2H /	ORBT0360		
		EXTERNAL_BASFUN	ORBT0370		
		NMAX=50	ORBT0380		
		DO 5 I=1,NREP	ORBT0390		
		5 NRADA(1)=0	ORBT0400		
		ISO=0	ORBT0410		
		DO 1 IHLK=1,NBLK	ORBT0420		
		C*** SYMMETRY-ADAPT SET OF BASIS FUNCTIONS FOR GIVEN L-VALUE, ATOM-TYPE	ORBT0430		
		IT=ITRIBLK	ORBT0440		
		L=LVB(1BLK)	ORBT0450		
		LP1=L+1	ORBT0460		
		IDENT(1)=IHOL(1)	ORBT0470		
		IDENT(2)=IHOL(2)	ORBT0480		
		IDENT(10)=IHOL(10)	ORBT0490		
		IDENT(11)=IHOL3	ORBT0500		
		IDENT(12)=IHOL2(LP1)	ORBT0510		
		LDEG=2*LP1+1	ORBT0520		
		NUMB=NUMT(1T)	ORBT0530		
		I=0	ORBT0540		
		KFLAG=0	ORBT0550		
		DO 30 IA=1,NUMB	ORBT0560		
		IF (RADIUS(IA).GT.CRTZRD) KFLAG=1	ORBT0570		
		DO 30 N=1,LDEG	ORBT0580		

PROGRAM: GPIHEDRY

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PROGRAM: GPIHEDRY

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I=1+1          ORBT0590    DO 150 J=1,NOR      ORBT1160
INDEX(I)=IA    ORBT0600    IF ((IANGT(I)).LT.IANGT(J)) GO TO 150
30 LABEL(I)=HOLANG(N,LP1)  ORBT0610    IF ((IANGT(I)).EQ.IANGT(J).AND.IRADT(I).LT.IRADT(J)) GO TO 150
NBASIS=LDEGNUMB  ORBT0620    ITEMP=IANGT(I)
MPAR=0         ORBT0630    IANGT(I)=IANGT(J)
IF ((IODD.EQ.0.OR.KFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 40
MPAR=1         ORBT0640    IANGT(J)=ITEMP
IF ((2*(L/2).NE.L) MPAR=-1  ORBT0650    ITEMP=IRADT(I)
40 CALL ADAPT (L,NBASIS,BASFUN,1,MPAR,IDENT,0)  ORBT0660    IRADT(I)=IRADT(J)
IF ((ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN  ORBT0670    IRADT(J)=ITEMP
IDENT(I)=IHOL(2)  ORBT0680    ITEMP=ISRUNT(I)
IDENT(2)=IHOL(2)  ORBT0690    ISRUNT(I)=ISRUNT(J)
CALL MATPRT (NBASIS,1,IDENT,C,VALU,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)  ORBT0700    ISRUNT(J)=ITEMP
C*** GENERATE CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES
IND=0          ORBT0720    ITRAN(I)=ITRAN(J)
DO 11 I=1,NEVALB  ORBT0730    ITRAN(J)=ITEMP
NDI=NDEGB(I)    ORBT0740    150 CONTINUE
DO 11 J=1,NDI   ORBT0750    151 CONTINUE
IND=IND+1       ORBT0760    DO 152 I=1,NOR
11 IANGR(IND)=IANGR(J,IR)  ORBT0770    IANG=IANGT(I)
WRITE (IOUT,101) (IANGR(I),I=1,NBASIS)  ORBT0780    IRAD=IRADT(I)
10 FORMAT (//,* ANGULAR QUANTUM NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH SYMMETRY VECTOR*)  ORBT0810
10R//2015)      ORBT0820    ISOT=(ISRUN,ITRANS)=I
NB=NBAST(I)    ORBT0830    152 LSQ((IANG,IRAD)=I
DO 6 I=1,NB    ORBT0840    C*** PRINTOUT OF TABLES
LVI=LVALUE(I,IT)  ORBT0850    WRITE (IOUT,50) (NRADA(I),I=1,NREP)
IF ((LVI,NE,L) GO TO 6  ORBT0860    50 FORMAT (//,* NO. OF TIMES EACH REPRESENTATION OCCURS*//14I5)
ITRANS=ITRANT(I,IT)  ORBT0870    IF (INTEM,EQ.0) RETURN
IF(I=1)IRST(ITRANS)  ORBT0880    WRITE (IOUT,155)
IRST=0          ORBT0890    155 FORMAT (1H1,3X,* REFERENCE TABLES FOR SYMMETRY-ADAPTED BASIS
DO 8 J=1,NEVALB  ORBT0900    ***//1
NDJ=NDEGB(J)    ORBT0910    WRITE (IOUT,100)
IRJ=IREPL9(J)    ORBT0920    100 FORMAT (19X,*SYMMETRY REP. SPECIES QUANTUM NUMBERS ATD01*99
C>>> CHANGE NEXT CARD IF CORRESPONDING DIMENSION IS CHANGED
NRADA(IRJ)=NRADA(IRJ)+1  ORBT0930    1M ATOM-TYPE TRANS. RUNNING INDEX*/19X,*FUNCTION INDEX
NRADA(IRJ)=NRADA(IRJ)*1  ORBT0940    3TRANS/*19X,9(1H-1)/
DO 13 M=1,NDJ  ORBT0950    IANGT=1
13 IF ((ISRUN>GT,NMAX) GO TO 20  ORBT0960    DO 101 ISQ=1,NOR
ISRUN=ISRUN+1    ORBT0970    ITRANS=ITRANS(ISQ)
Lq=T2=0          ORBT0980    IANG=IANGT(ISQ)
DO 12 K=1,NBASIS  ORBT0990    IREP=IREPA(IANG)
ASCDEF(ISR)=C(K,ISRUN)  ORBT1000    IRAD=IRADT(ISQ)
12 ISR=ISR+1    ORBT1010    101 FORMAT (1X)
ISQ=ISQ+1        ORBT1020    IANGT=IANGT(ISQ)
LANG=IANGB(ISRUN)  ORBT1030    DO 105 IT=1,NATYPE
IRAD=NRADA(IRJ)  ORBT1040    IANGT=ITANG
IANGT(ISQ)=IANG  ORBT1050    NB=NBAST(IIT)
IRADT(ISQ)=IRAD  ORBT1060    DO 102 IT=1,NB
ISRUNT(ISQ)=ISRUN  ORBT1070    IF ((ITRANT(IT,IT).NE.ITRANS) GO TO 102
ITRANT(ISQ)=ITRANS  ORBT1080    GO TO 101
13 CONTINUE      ORBT1090    102 CONTINUE
8 CONTINUE        ORBT1100    105 CONTINUE
6 CONTINUE        ORBT1110    101 WRITE (IOUT,103) ISQ,IREP,IRTYP(IREP),IPAR(IREP),IRAD,IANG,
1 CONTINUE        ORBT1120    1 ITSYMBl(IIT,IT,ITRANS,ISRUNT(ISQ))
DO 151 I=1,NOR  ORBT1130    103 FORMAT (19X,15,7X,12,4X,2A4,5X,I2,8X,I2,8X,A2,8X,I2,8X,I3,9X,I3/) 
151 IF ((IANGT(I).EQ.1) GO TO 151  ORBT1140    RETURN
ORBT1150    20 WRITE (IOUT,21)

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

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21 FORMAT (//' ARRAY LIMIT EXCEEDED IN SUBROUTINE ORBTLS')
1 STOP=1
RETURN
END
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ROUTINE: ORBITS

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

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ORBIT1740      SUBROUTINE BASFUN (L,NBASIS, FUNCT, IND)
ORBIT1750      C**** CALCULATES FUNCTION VALUES OF REAL BASIS FUNCTIONS CENTERED
ORBIT1760      C**** ON ATOMS
ORBIT1770      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/DUTL/POS(3,30),RADIUS(30),THETA(30),PHI(30),NATOMS,NATYPE,
              COMMON/XYZ/XG(1440),YG(1440),ZG(1440),X(30),Y(30),Z(30)
1  NUMT(10),NUCT(10),ITSYMB(10),ITYPA(30,10),ITYPT(30),ITYPI(30),
2  INVAT(30)
COMMON/WORK2/XP,YP,ZP,RP,JSUB,LDEG,NUMB,IT
COMMON/XYZ/XG(1440),YG(1440),ZG(1440),X(30),Y(30),Z(30)
DIMENSION FUNCT(100)
JSUB=0
DO 1 L=1,NUMB
  IA=ITYPA(LN,1T)
  X=XG(IND)-X(IA)
  Y=YG(IND)-Y(IA)
  Z=ZG(IND)-Z(IA)
  RP=XP*XP+YP*YP+ZP*ZP
  CALL VALUE (L,FUNCT)
1 JSUB=JSUB+LDEG
  RETURN
END
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ROUTINE: BASFUN

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BASF0010
BASF0320
BASF0330
BASF0040
BASF0050
BASF0060
BASF0070
BASF0080
BASF0090
BASF0100
BASF0110
BASF0120
BASF0130
BASF0140
BASF0150
BASF0160
BASF0170
BASF0180
BASF0190
BASF0200
BASF0210
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PROGRAM	ROUTINE	VALUE	PAGE	PROGRAM	ROUTINE	VALUE	PAGE
PROGRAM_GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: L_FUNCT	PAGE_63	PROGRAM_GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: L_FUNCT	PAGE_64		
C**** SUBROUTINE VALUE (L_FUNCT)	SUBROUTINE VALUE (L_FUNCT)	VALU0010	FACTR=3.00*(R2-Z2)	FACTR=3.00*(R2-Z2)	VALU0590		
C**** RETURNS VALUES OF 2*L+1 BASIS FUNCTIONS AT POINT X,Y,Z	RETURNS VALUES OF 2*L+1 BASIS FUNCTIONS AT POINT X,Y,Z	VALU0020	FUNC1(I\$UB6)=CONST*Y*(FACTR-4.00*Y2)	FUNC1(I\$UB6)=CONST*Y*(FACTR-4.00*Y2)	VALU0500		
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	VALU0030	FUNC1(I\$UB7)=CONST*X*(4.00*X2-FACTR)	FUNC1(I\$UB7)=CONST*X*(4.00*X2-FACTR)	VALU0610		
COMMON/WORK2/X,Y,Z,R2,I\$UB,LDEG,NUMB,IT	COMMON/WORK2/X,Y,Z,R2,I\$UB,LDEG,NUMB,IT	VALU0040	FACTR=FACTR/3.00	FACTR=FACTR/3.00	VALU0620		
DIMENSION FUNCT(100)	DIMENSION FUNCT(100)	VALU0050	FUNC1(I\$UB8)=RT35 **X*Y**6.00*(2.00*X2-FACTR)/R5	FUNC1(I\$UB8)=RT35 **X*Y**6.00*(2.00*X2-FACTR)/R5	VALU0630		
DATA ROOT2/1.4142135623730950/, ROOT3/1.7320508075688773/,	DATA ROOT2/1.4142135623730950/, ROOT3/1.7320508075688773/,	VALU0060	RETURN	RETURN	VALU0640		
1 HRT10/1.5811388300841896/, HR00T6/1.224748713915890/,	1 HRT10/1.5811388300841896/, HR00T6/1.224748713915890/,	VALU0070	VALU0650				
2 RDT15/3.8729833462074168/, RT35/5.9160797830996160/,	2 RDT15/3.8729833462074168/, RT35/5.9160797830996160/,	VALU0080	END	END	VALU0660		
3 RT70/8.3666002653407554/	3 RT70/8.3666002653407554/	VALU0090					
LPI=L+1	LPI=L+1	VALU0100					
GO TO 1,2,3,4,5,1, LP1	GO TO 1,2,3,4,5,1, LP1	VALU0110					
C**** S FUNCTIONS	C**** S FUNCTIONS	VALU0120					
1 FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=1.00/R2	1 FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=1.00/R2	VALU0130					
RETURN	RETURN	VALU0140					
C**** P FUNCTIONS	C**** P FUNCTIONS	VALU0150					
2 R2=1.00*R2	2 R2=1.00*R2	VALU0160					
FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=Z**R2	FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=Z**R2	VALU0170					
FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y**R2	FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y**R2	VALU0180					
FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X**R2	FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X**R2	VALU0190					
RETURN	RETURN	VALU0200					
C**** D FUNCTIONS	C**** D FUNCTIONS	VALU0210					
3 R3=1.00/(R2*R2)	3 R3=1.00/(R2*R2)	VALU0220					
FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=0.500*(3.00*Z**2-R2)*R3	FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=0.500*(3.00*Z**2-R2)*R3	VALU0230					
RZ=ROOT3**Z*R3	RZ=ROOT3**Z*R3	VALU0240					
FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y**RZ	FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y**RZ	VALU0250					
FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X**RZ	FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X**RZ	VALU0260					
FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=ROOT3*X**Y**R3	FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=ROOT3*X**Y**R3	VALU0270					
FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=ROOT3*(X**X-Y**Y)*(0.500*R3)	FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=ROOT3*(X**X-Y**Y)*(0.500*R3)	VALU0280					
RETURN	RETURN	VALU0290					
C**** F FUNCTIONS	C**** F FUNCTIONS	VALU0300					
4 X2=X*X	4 X2=X*X	VALU0310					
Y2=Y*Y	Y2=Y*Y	VALU0320					
Z2=Z*Z	Z2=Z*Z	VALU0330					
R4=R2*R2	R4=R2*R2	VALU0340					
FACTR=5.00*(Z2-R2)	FACTR=5.00*(Z2-R2)	VALU0350					
FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=Z*(FACTR-2.00*R2)/R4	FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=Z*(FACTR-2.00*R2)/R4	VALU0360					
FACTR=HR00T6*FACTR/R4	FACTR=HR00T6*FACTR/R4	VALU0370					
FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y*FACTR	FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=Y*FACTR	VALU0380					
FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X*FACTR	FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=X*FACTR	VALU0390					
FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=ROOT15*2.00*X*Y**Z/R4	FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=ROOT15*2.00*X*Y**Z/R4	VALU0400					
FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=ROOT15*Z*(X2-Y2)/R4	FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=ROOT15*Z*(X2-Y2)/R4	VALU0410					
FACTR=3.00*(R2-Z2)	FACTR=3.00*(R2-Z2)	VALU0420					
FUNC1(I\$UB+6)=HRT10*Y*(FACTR-4.00*Y2)/R4	FUNC1(I\$UB+6)=HRT10*Y*(FACTR-4.00*Y2)/R4	VALU0430					
FUNC1(I\$UB+7)=HRT10*X*(4.00*X2-FACTR)/R4	FUNC1(I\$UB+7)=HRT10*X*(4.00*X2-FACTR)/R4	VALU0440					
RETURN	RETURN	VALU0450					
C**** G FUNCTIONS	C**** G FUNCTIONS	VALU0460					
5 X2=X*X	X2=X*X	VALU0470					
Y2=Y*Y	Y2=Y*Y	VALU0480					
Z2=Z*Z	Z2=Z*Z	VALU0490					
R5=R2*R2*R2	R5=R2*R2*R2	VALU0500					
FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=(17.500*Z2*Z2-15.00*Z2*Z2+1.500*R2*R2)/R5	FUNC1(I\$UB+1)=(17.500*Z2*Z2-15.00*Z2*Z2+1.500*R2*R2)/R5	VALU0510					
FACTR=HRT10*Z2+(14.000*Z2-6.000*R2)/R5	FACTR=HRT10*Z2+(14.000*Z2-6.000*R2)/R5	VALU0520					
FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=FACTR*Y	FUNC1(I\$UB+2)=FACTR*Y	VALU0530					
FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=FACTR*X	FUNC1(I\$UB+3)=FACTR*X	VALU0540					
FACTR=ROOT2-X*HRT10*(7.00*Z2-R2)/R5	FACTR=ROOT2-X*HRT10*(7.00*Z2-R2)/R5	VALU0550					
FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=X*Y*FACTR*Z*Z	FUNC1(I\$UB+4)=X*Y*FACTR*Z*Z	VALU0560					
FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=(X2-Y2)*FACTR	FUNC1(I\$UB+5)=(X2-Y2)*FACTR	VALU0570					
CONST=RT70*Z/R5	CONST=RT70*Z/R5	VALU0580					

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: VECUP1

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: VECUP1

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SUBROUTINE VECUP1
C**** CALCULATES FINITE POINT-GROUP VECTOR COUPLING COEFFICIENTS
IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/CNTROL/CRTRZD,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFFLOW(10)
COMMON/PROTCO/COPR01(H02),EVPL(25),NEVALP(2)
COMMON/DUT3/NREP,NDEGA(14),TANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,
1 LVAL2,IRTP(14),IPAR(14),IODO,IROLWL(14)
COMMON/DUT4/VCCTEF(2350),IVCCB(85,14),IFVCC(50)
COMMON/WIGNER/S3J(17,17),Z3J(17,17)
COMMON/FILE$/INPUT,IOUT
COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(8000)
DIMENSION VCTEMP(25),AA(1089),BB(1089),AC(961),BO(961),IREPLB(50),VECU010
1 NDEGS(50)
EQUIVALENCE (AA,DUMMY),(BB,DUMMY(1090)),(AC,DUMMY(5051)),
1 (BO,DUMMY(60121)),(VCTEMP,DUMMY(5973)),(IREPLB,DUMMY(7950)),
2 (NDEGS,DUMMY(7975)),(NEVAL$,DUMMY(8000))
DATA IHS/1HS/,IHAH/HA/
ROOT2=DSQRT(2.0D0)
NEVAL=NEVALP(1)
LDEG=2*LVAL1+1
LP1=LVAL1+1
NDMAX=3
IF ((IORDER.EQ.24.AND.NREP.EQ.6).AND.NMAX=2
IF ((IORDER.EQ.12.AND.NREP.EQ.3).AND.NMAX=2
IANTI=0
NAQN=0
NR=NREP
IF ((IODO.NE.0).AND.NR=NREP/2
NR2=NR

C**** DETERMINE IF SOME V.C.C.S ARE ANTSYMMETRIC
DO 50 I=1,NP
IF (NDEGA(I).GT.NDMAX) NR2=NR+2
50 NAQN=NAQN+NDEGA(I)
IF (NAQN.GT.NP) IANTI=1
IF (NDMAX.EQ.2) NR2=NR2-1
ISUB=0
IODO=0
IF ((IANTI.EQ.1).CALL DONGA (IODO,LDEG)
IPL=LDDO+1

**** STORE PROTOTYPE VECTORS IN CONVENIENT FORM
DO 1 J=1,LDEG
1 J=LPI+LDEG*(J-1)
A1(JJ)=COPR01(ISUB+1)
B1(JJ)=0.
PHASE=1.00
DO 2 M=1,LVAL1
2 M=JJ+M
ISUB2M=ISUB+2*M
PHASE=-PHASE
COEF=COPR01(ISUB2M+1)/ROOT2
A1(JP1)=PHASE*COEF
A1(JM1)=COEF
COEF=COPR01(ISUB4M1)/ROOT2
B1(JP1)=PHASE*COEF
B1(JM1)=COEF
2 B1(JM)=COEF
1 ISUB=ISUB+LDEG
LDEG=LDFG*LDEG

VECU0010
VECU0020
VECU0030
VECU0040
VECU0050
VECU0060
VECU0070
VECU0080
VECU0090
VECU0100
VECU0110
VECU0120
VECU0130
VECU0140
VECU0150
VECU0160
VECU0170
VECU0180
VECU0190
VECU0200
VECU0210
VECU0220
VECU0230
VECU0240
VECU0250
VECU0260
VECU0270
VECU0280
VECU0290
VECU0300
VECU0310
VECU0320
VECU0330
VECU0340
VECU0350
VECU0360
VECU0370
VECU0380
VECU0390
VECU0400
VECU0410
VECU0420
VECU0430
VECU0440
VECU0450
VECU0460
VECU0470
21 ISUBS=0
VECU0480
VECU0490
VECU0500
VECU0510
VECU0520
VECU0530
VECU0540
VECU0550
VECU0560
VECU0570
VECU0580
C**** SUBSPECIES LOOP FOR SYMMETRIC VECTOR COUPLING COEFFICIENTS

DO 85 I=1,LDEG
IF (DABS(AA(I)).LE.CRTZD) AA(I)=0.
IF (DABS(BB(I)).LE.CRTZD) BB(I)=0.
85 CONTINUE
C**** GENERATE REQUIRED 3-J SYMBOLS
22 CALL WIG3J (LVAL1,LVAL1,LVAL1,ISTOP)
IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN
C**** TRIPLE LOOP OVER SYMMETRY SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES
23 IF (INTER.NE.0) WRITE (IOUT,1100)
1100 FORMAT ('1 UNNORMALIZED V.C.C.S.')
1 IFV=1
IVC8=0
ISUB3=-1
LABT3=0
MARK=0
DO 9 I3=1,NEVAL
9 LABEL3=IREPL(I3)
IR3=LABEL3
NDEG3=NDEGA(LABEL3)
IF (LA3T3.EQ.LABEL3) GO TO 9
IF (NDEG3.LE.NDMAX) LABT3=LABEL3
IF (MARK.EQ.1) LABT3=LABEL3
IF (MARK.EQ.1) IR3=IR3+2
IF (MARK.EQ.1.AND.NDMAX.EQ.2) IR3=IR3-1
ISUB1=-1
LABT1=0
DO 5 I1=1,NEVAL
5 LABEL1=IREPL(I1)
NDEG1=NDEGA(LABEL1)
IF (LABT1.EQ.LABEL1) GO TO 5
LABT1=LABEL1
ISUB2=-1
DO 7 I2=1,I1
7 LABEL2=IREPL(I2)
NDEG2=NDEGA(LABEL2)
IF (LABT2.EQ.LABEL2) GO TO 7
LABT2=LABEL2
IDPR=LABEL2+LABEL1*(LABEL1-1)/2
IF (IODO.EQ.0) GO TO 21
LAB1NR=LABEL1+NR
LAB2NR=LABEL2+NR
IDPR3=LABEL1+LAB2NR*(LAB2NR-1)/2
21 ISUBS=0
DO 10 I3G=1,NDEG3
ISG3=(ISUB3+I3G)*LDEG
IF (MARK.EQ.0) GO TO 27
IF (NDMAX.EQ.2) GO TO 60
IF (NDEG1.LT.5.OR.NDEG2.LT.4) GO TO 13
IF (NDEG3.EQ.4) AND (NDEG2.EQ.4) GO TO 13
IF (NDEG3.EQ.4) GO TO 24
GO TO 27
60 IF (NDEG1.LT.3.OR.NDEG2.LT.3) GO TO 13
GO TO 24
C**** SUBSPECIES LOOP FOR SYMMETRIC VECTOR COUPLING COEFFICIENTS

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: VECUPL

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: VECUPL

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27 SNORM=0.
IVS=1
DO 6 IG1=1,NDEG1
  ISGL1=(ISUB1+IG1)*LDEG
  DO 8 IG2=1,NDEG2
    ISGL2=(ISUB2+IG2)*LDEG
    SUM=AA((ISGL1*LPI)*AA((ISGL2*LPI)*S3J(1,1))
    DO 11 K=LPI,LDEG
      M1=K-LPI
      K1=ISGL1*K
      VECU1180 DD 34 K=1,LDEG
      VECU1190 M1=K-LPI
      VECU1200 K1=ISGL1*K
      VECU1210 PHASEF=2.00
      VECU1220 DO 34 N=1,LDEG
      VECU1230 PHASE=PHASE
      VECU1240 M3=N-LPI
      VECU1250 N3=ISGL1*N
      VECU1260 M2=M1-M1
      VECU1270 IF ((IABST(N3).GT.LVAL1)) GO TO 34
      VECU1280 KN2=ISGL2+LPI+M2
      VECU1290 T1=0.
      VECU1300 T2=0.
      VECU1310 IF ((BN(N3).EQ.0.)) GO TO 87
      VECU1320 T1=(BB(K1)*BB(KN2)-AA(K1)*AA(KN2))*BD(N3)
      VECU1330 87 IF ((AO(N3).EQ.0.)) GO TO 88
      VECU1340 T2=(BB(K1)*AA(KN2)+AA(K1)*BB(KN2))*AO(N3)
      VECU1350 88 T3=T1-T2
      VECU1360 IF ((T3.EQ.0.)) GO TO 34
      VECU1370 SUM=SUM+T3*SYMB3J(M1,M2,M3)*PHASE
      VECU1380 34 CONTINUE
      VECU1390 IF ((DABS(SUM).LE.1.00-6)) SUM=0.
      VECU1400 VCTEMP(IVS)=SUM
      VECU1410 SNORM=SNORM+SUM*SUM
      VECU1420 IVS=IVS+1
      VECU1430 33 CONTINUE
      VECU1440 IFLAG=IHA
      VECU1450 IF ((SNORM.LE.1.00-6)) GO TO 13
      VECU1460 23 RTNDRM=DSQRT(SNORM)
      VECU1470 IF ((IG3.GT.1)) GO TO 35
      VECU1480 IVCB=IVCB+1
      VECU1490 IAVB=IVCB
      VECU1500 IF ((IFLAG.EQ.IHA)) IAVB=-IVCB
      VECU1510 IVCCR1(IDPR,IR3)=IAVB
      VECU1520 IF VCC(C1(IVCB))=IFV
      VECU1530 35 IVS=1
      VECU1540 IF ((INTER.EQ.0)) GO TO 100
      VECU1550 ND12=NDEG1*NDEG2
      VECU1560 WRITE (IOUT,1000) LABEL1,LABEL2,LABEL3,IFLAG,(VCTEMP(JVS)),JVS=1,
      VECU1570 1 ND12
      VECU1580 1000 FORMAT (/315,4X,1H((A1,1H)/(1P6D20.10)))
      VECU1590 C**** STORE V.C.C.S AND THEIR ADDRESS TABLES
      VECU1600 100 DO 12 IS1=1,NDEG1
      VECU1610 12 CONTINUE
      VECU1620 DO 12 IG2=1,NDEG2
      VECU1630 VCCDEF(IFV+IVSUB)=VCTEMP(IVS)/RTNDRM
      VECU1640 IVSUB=IVSU+1
      VECU1650 IVS=IVS+1
      VECU1660 12 CONTINUE
      VECU1670 IF ((IG3.GT.1)) GO TO 10
      VECU1680 IF ((IODO,EQ.0)) GO TO 10
      VECU1690 IVCCR1(IDPR,IRN1)=IAVB
      VECU1700 IVCCR1(IDPR1,IRN2)=IAVB
      VECU1710 IVCCR1(IDPR2,IRN2)=IAVB
      VECU1720 IVCCR1(IDPR2,IRN3)=0
      VECU1730 IVCCR1(IDPR3,IRN3)=0
      VECU1740 IVCCR1(IDPR3,IRN2)=IAVB
      VECU1750 GO TO 10

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: VECUPL	PAGE 69	PROGRAM: GPTHEORY	ROUTINE: ODDGA	PAGE 70
13 IVCCB(IDPR,IR3)=0 IF (IODD.EQ.0) GO TO 7 IVCCB(IDPR,IRNR2)=0 IVCCB(IDPR1,IR3)=0 IVCCB(IDPR1,IRNR2)=0 IVCCB(IDPR2,IRNR2)=0 IVCCB(IDPR2,IR3)=0 IVCCR(IDPR3,IR3)=0 IVCCR(IDPR3,IRNR2)=0 GU TO 7 10 CONTINUE IFV=IFV+NDEG1*NDEG2*NDEG3 7 ISUR2=ISUR2+NDEG2 5 ISUB1=ISUR1+NDEG1 IF (MARK.EQ.0) GO TO 91 MARK=0 GO TO 9 91 IF (NDEG3.GT.NDMAX) MARK=1 9 ISUB3=ISUB3+NDEG3 IF (IORDER.EQ.60.OR.IORDER.EQ.120) CALL ORTHOG CALL VPRINT (NDMAX) RETURN END			VECU2340 VECU2350 VECU2360 VECU2370 VECU2380 VECU2390 VECU2400 VECU2410 VECU2420 VECU2430 VECU2440 VECU2450 VECU2460 VECU2470 VECU2480 VECU2490 VECU2500 VECU2510 VECU2520 VECU2530 VECU2540 VECU2550 VECU2560	SUBROUTINE ODDGA (LODD,LL) C*** GENERATES SYMMETRY-ADAPTED SET OF ANTSYMMETRIC PROTOTYPE FUNCTION IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,D-Z) REAL# LABEL COMMON/DUT3/NREP,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1, COMMON/PROTCO/COPRO1(192),EVPL(56),IREPL(25),NEVALP(2) COMMON/CONTRL/CRTZR,CRTDEG,ISTOP,INTER,LFLOW(10) COMMON/FILES/LINPRT,LOCN COMMON/WORK1/DUMMY(5000) DIMENSION LABEL(50),INDEX(50),IDENT(20),AO(961),BD(961),VALU(50) 1,CL(50,50),IREPLB(50),NDEG(50) EQUIVALENCE (VALU,DUMMY(2501)),(L,DUMMY(2551)),(AO,DUMMY(5051)), 1 (BD,DUMMY(6012)),(LABEL,DUMMY(78751),(INDEX,DUMMY(7925)), 2 (IREPL,DUMMY(7950)),(NDEG,DUMMY(79751)),(NEVAL,DUMMY(8000)) DIMENSION LAR(5) EXTERNAL THLMK DATA HOLZ7H SIN /, HOLZ7H COS / DATA IDENT/4H FVE,4HN PA,4HRITY,4H, DD,4HD-L ,4HFUNC,4HTION, 1 4HS AN,4HTSY,4HMET,4HRC ,4HIN P,4HARTI,4HCLE ,4HEXCH,4HANGE, 2 44H / DATA LAB/2,1,3,5,4/ NMAX=50 LODD=LVAL2 IF (IODD.EQ.0) GO TO 2 NEVAL=NEVALP(1) IBASE=IBASE(1) DO 11 I=1,NEVAL IREPLB(I)=IREPL((I+IBASE)-NREP/2 LABEL=IREPLB(I) 11 NDEG(I)=NDEGA(LABEL) LL=2*LODD+1 LL=2*VAL1+1 ISUR=LL1*LL DO 1 J=1,LL VALU(J)=EVPL(J+LL1) DO 1 I=1,LL ISUR=ISUB+1 1 C(I,J)=COPRO1(ISUR) GO TO 8 2 IF (LVAL1.EQ.2) LODD=3 IF (LVAL1.EQ.4) LODD=5 IF (LVAL1.EQ.6) LODD=9 IF (LVAL1.GT.6) LODD=15 3 LL=2*LODD+1 8 CALL WIG3J (LVAL1,LVAL1,LODD,ISTOP) INDEX(1)=0 LABEL(1)=HOL2 DO 20 M=1,LODD M2=2*M M2P1=M2+1 INDEX(M2P1)=M LABFL(M2)=HOL1 20 LABEL(M2P1)=HOL2 IF (IODD.EQ.1) GO TO 7 9 CALL ADAPT (LODD,LL,THLMK,I,L,IDENT,O)	00DG0010 00DG0030 00DG0040 00DG0060 00DG0070 00DG0080 00DG0090 00DG0100 00DG0110 00DG0120 00DG0130 00DG0140 00DG0150 00DG0160 00DG0165 00DG0170 00DG0180 00DG0190 00DG0200 00DG0210 00DG0215 00DG0220 00DG0230 00DG0240 00DG0250 00DG0260 00DG0270 00DG0280 00DG0290 00DG0300 00DG0310 00DG0320 00DG0330 00DG0340 00DG0350 00DG0360 00DG0370 00DG0380 00DG0390 00DG0400 00DG0410 00DG0420 00DG0440 00DG0450 00DG0460 00DG0470 00DG0480 00DG0490 00DG0500 00DG0510 00DG0520 00DG0530 00DG0540 00DG0550 00DG0560 00DG0570

PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: ODDG0A

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: ORTHOG

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IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) RETURN
IF (NREP.EQ.5.AND.IORDER.EQ.24) GO TO 30
GO TO 7
30 DO 35 I=1,NEVAL
  ILAB=IREPLB(I)
  DO 36 J=1,5
    IF (ILAB.EQ.J) IREPLB(I)=LAB(J)
  36 CONTINUE
  35 CONTINUE
  7 IF (INTER.EQ.0) GO TO 4
  CALL MATPR(L,L,1,IDENT,C,VALU,NMAX,LABEL,INDEX)
  WRITE (IOUT,12)
  12 FORMAT (//, ' REPRESENTATION INDEX ASSIGNED TO EACH SET OF VECTORS')
  WRITE (IOUT,10) (IREPLB(I),I=1,NEVAL)
  10 FORMAT (//16I5)
  4 ROOT2=DSQRT(2.0D0)
  LP1=L0DD+1
  ISUB=0
  DO 5 I=1,LL
  JJ=ISUB+LP1
  AD(I,J)=C(I,I)
  B0(I,J)=0.
  PHASE=1.0D0
  DO 6 M=1,L0DD
  JP=J+M
  JM=JJ-M
  M2=2*M
  PHASE=-PHASE
  COEF=C(M2+1,I)/ROOT2
  AD(JP)=PHASE*COEF
  AD(M)= COEF
  COEF=C(M2,I)/ROOT2
  B0(JP)=PHASE*COEF
  6 B0(JM)=-COEF
  5 ISUB=ISUB+LL
  RETURN
  END

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ODDG0580      SUBROUTINE ORTHOG
ODDG0581      C**** SC-MDT ORTHOGUNALIZES DOUBLY-OCCURRING SETS OF V.C.C.S FOR POINT
ODDG0582      C**** GROUPS K AND K (H)
ODDG0583      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-N,O-Z)
ODDG0584      COMMON/GUT4/VGCCDEF(2350),IVCCB(85,14),IVCC(50)
ODDG0585      DIMENSION A(25),B(25)
ODDG0586      DIMENSION C(25,10),NDEG(2),IREPLB(2)
ODDG0587      NCOEF=20
ODDG0588      IND=14
ODDG0590      IVCH1=ABS(IVCCB(IND,5))
ODDG0591      IVCR2=ABS(IVCCB(IND,7))
ODDG0610      IFV1=IFVCC(IVCB1)-1
ODDG0620      IFV2=IFVCC(IVCB2)-1
ODDG0630      KK=0
ODDG0640      DO 2 K=1,5
ODDG0650      SUM=0.
ODDG0660      DO 1 I=1,NCOEF
ODDG0670      J=I+KK
ODDG0680      A(I)=VCCDEF(IFV1+J)
ODDG0690      B(I)=VCCDEF(IFV2+J)
ODDG0700      SUM=SUM+A(I)*B(I)
ODDG0710      1 TERM=(B(I)-SUM*A(I))/SNORM
ODDG0720      IF (IABS(TERM).LE.CRTZRO) TERM=0.
ODDG0730      SNORM=DSQRT(1.0D0+SUM)
ODDG0740      5 DO 3 I=1,NCOEF
ODDG0750      J=I+KK
ODDG0760      TERM=(B(I)-SUM*A(I))/SNORM
ODDG0770      IF (IABS(TERM).LE.CRTZRO) TERM=0.
ODDG0780      3 VCCDEF(IFV2+J)=TERM
ODDG0790      2 KK=KK+NCOEF
ODDG0800      IF (IND.EQ.14) GO TO 6
ODDG0810      C**** SIMPLIFY SETS OF COEFFICIENTS FOR V X V = V
ODDG0820      DO 7 I=1,2
ODDG0830      NDEG(I)=5
ODDG0840      7 IREPLB(I)=5
ODDG0850      KK=0
ODDG0860      DO 8 K=1,5
ODDG0870      DO 9 I=1,25
ODDG0880      J=I+KK
ODDG0890      C(I,K)=VCCDEF(IFV1+J)
ODDG0900      9 C(I,K+5)=VCCDEF(IFV2+J)
ODDG0910      8 KK=KK+25
ODDG0920      CALL CLEAN (C,25,NDEG,2,IREPLB,25,CRTZRO,0)
ODDG0930      KK=0
ODDG0940      DO 10 K=1,5
ODDG0950      DO 11 I=1,25
ODDG0960      J=I+KK
ODDG0970      VCCDEF(IFV1+J)=C(I,K)
ODDG0980      11 KK=KK+25
ODDG0990      IF (IND.EQ.15) RETURN
ODDG1000      6 IND=15
ODDG1010      NCOEF=25
ODDG1020      GO TO 4
ODDG1030      END

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PROGRAM: GPHEDRY

ROUTINE: VPRINT

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PROGRAM: GPHEDRY

ROUTINE: VPRINT

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SUBROUTINE VPRINT (NDMAX)
C*** PRINTOUT OF SELECTION RULE AND V.C.C. TABLES
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/NOUT3/NREP,NDEGA(14),IANGA(5,14),IREPA(32),IORDER,LVAL1,
1 LVAL2,IRTYP(14),IRPAR(14),INDD,IRDLML(14)
COMMON/DOUT4/IVCCOF(2350),IVCCB(85,14),IVFCC(50)
COMMON/FILES/INPUT,IOUT
DIMENSION IDP(14),LINE(2)
DATA LINE/4H----,3H---/
NR=NREP
IF ((IDDP(1).NE.0) NR=NR/2
NLARK=2
LARK=0
DO 20 I=1,NR
IF (NDEGA(I).GT.NDMAX) NLARK=1
20 CONTINUE
IF (NDMAX.FT.0) NLARK=1
WRITE (IOUT,10)
10 FORMAT (1H1,*SELECTION RULES FOR DIRECT PRODUCTS OF IRREDUCIBLE REPVRI0010
1PPRESENTATIONS*/IX,6S(1H-//)
1WRITE (IOUT,11)
11 FORMAT (28X,*REP,3 -->/)
1WRITE (IOUT,12) (IRTYP(I),IRPAR(I),I=1,NR)
12 FORMAT (28X,14(A4,A3))
1WRITE (IOUT,13) (I,I=1,NR)
13 FORMAT (7X,*REP,1 X REP,2*,5X,14I7)
1WRITE (IOUT,14) ((LINE(I),I=1,2),J=1,NR)
14 FORMAT (1X,7S(1H-),2X,14(A4,A3))
DO 16 I=1,NR
16 I=IP1*(IR1-1)/2
DO 17 IR2=1,IR1
IND=IR2*I1
DO 15 I=1,NR
15 IDP(I)=0
ISEL=0
DO 18 I=1,NR
IR3=I
IF (LARK.EQ.1.AND.I.GT.NR) IR3=IR3+NLARK
IDP=IVCCB(IND,IR3)
IDP=IVCCB(IND,IR3+NLARK)
IF (IDP(1).EQ.0) GO TO 18
IDP(1)=1
IF (IDP1.LT.0) IDP(1)=-1
ISEL=1
IF (LARK.EQ.0.OR.NDEGA(I).LE.NDMAX) GO TO 18
IDP=IVCCB(IND,IR3+NLARK)
IF (IDP(1).NE.0) IDP(1)=2
IF (IDP1.LT.0) IDP(1)=-2
18 CONTINUE
IF (ISEL.EQ.0) GO TO 17
WRITE (IOUT,19) IR1,IRTYP(IR1),IRPAR(IR1),IR2,IRTYP(IR2),IRPAR(IR2)
1),(IDP(I),I=1,NR)
19 FORMAT (/1X,12,I1,A4,A3,4H) X ,12,1H(A4,A3,1H),2X,14,13(7)
17 CONTINUE
16 CONTINUE
WRITE (IOUT,1)
1 FORMAT (1H1,*VECTOR COUPLING COEFFICIENTS*/IX,28(1H-)//)
MARK=0
DO 7 I3=1,NR
VPRIO010 IR3=13
VPRIO020 ND3=NDEGA(13)
VPRIO030 8 IF (MARK.EQ.1) IR3=IR3+2
VPRIO040 IF (MARK.EQ.1.AND.NDMAX.EQ.2) IR3=IR3-1
VPRIO050 DO 2 I1=1,NR
VPRIO060 ND1=NDEGA(11)
VPRIO070 DO 2 I2=1,I1
VPRIO080 ND2=NDEGA(12)
VPRIO090 ND12=ND1*ND2
VPRIO100 IND=12+I1*(11-1)/2
VPRIO110 IVCR=IABS(IVCCB(IND,IR3))
VPRIO120 IF (IVCR.EQ.0) GO TO 2
VPRIO130 WRITE (IOUT,3) I1,I2,I3
VPRIO140 3 FORMAT (//,REPRESENTATIONS *,12,* X *,12,* --*,12/)
VPRIO150 WRITE (IOUT,5) (IANGA(I,13),I=1,ND3)
VPRIO160 5 FORMAT (28X,*IANG3 -->//4X,*IANG1,IANG2*,14X,I2,4(18X,I2))
VPRIO170 WRITE (IOUT,25)
VPRIO180 25 FORMAT (1X)
VPRIO190 IVSUB=0
VPRIO200 IFV=IVFCC(IVCB)
VPRIO210 DO 4 I=1,ND1
VPRIO220 IANG1=IANGA(1,I1)
VPRIO230 DO 4 J=1,ND2
VPRIO240 IANG2=IANGA(J,I2)
VPRIO250 INIT=IFV+IVSUB
VPRIO260 IND=INIT+(ND3-1)*ND12
VPRIO270 WRITE (IOUT,6) IANG1,IANG2,(VCCOEF(K),K=INIT,IND,ND12)
VPRIO280 6 FORMAT (5X,I2,5X,I2,4X,5F20.9)
VPRIO290 4 IVSUB=IVSUB+1
VPRIO300 2 CONTINUE
VPRIO310 IF (MARK.EQ.0.AND.ND3.GT.NDMAX) GO TO 9
VPRIO320 MARK=0
VPRIO330 GO TO 7
VPRIO340 9 MARK=1
VPRIO350 GO TO 8
VPRIO360 7 CONTINUE
VPRIO370 RETURN
VPRIO380 END
VPRIO390
VPRIO400
VPRIO410
VPRIO420
VPRIO430
VPRIO440
VPRIO450
VPRIO460
VPRIO470
VPRIO480
VPRIO490
VPRIO500
VPRIO510
VPRIO520
VPRIO533
VPRIO540
VPRIO550
VPRIO560
VPRIO570
VPRIO580
VPRIO590
VPRIO600
VPRIO610
VPRIO620
VPRIO630
VPRIO640
VPRIO650
VPRIO660
VPRIO670
VPRIO680
VPRIO690
VPRIO700
VPRIO710
VPRIO720
VPRIO730
VPRIO740
VPRIO750
VPRIO760
VPRIO770
VPRIO780
VPRIO790
VPRIO800
VPRIO810
VPRIO820
VPRIO830
VPRIO840
VPRIO850
VPRIO860
VPRIO870
VPRIO880
VPRIO890
VPRIO900
VPRIO910
VPRIO920
VPRIO930
VPRIO940
VPRIO950
VPRIO960

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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: VIBROT

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SUBROUTINE VIBROT
RETURN
END
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VIBR0010      SUBROUTINE FILOUT
VIBR0020      C*** DUMP OUTPUT COMMON BLOCK INFORMATION ONTO TAPE OR DISK
VIBR0030      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
              COMMON/OUT1/DUM01(391)
              COMMON/OUT8/DUM08(206)
              COMMON/OUT2/DUM02(7092)
              COMMON/OUT3/DUM03(81),IDUM03
              COMMON/OUT4/DUM04(2970)
              LDUMP=20
              WRITE(LDUMP)DUM01
              WRITE(LDUMP)DUM08
              WRITE(LDUMP)DUM02
              WRITE(LDUMP)DUM03, IDUM03
              WRITE(LDUMP)DUM04
              RETURN
```

```
' FIL00010
FIL00020
FIL00030
FIL00040
FIL00050
FIL00060
FIL00070
FIL00075
FIL00080
FIL00090
FIL00095
FIL00100
FIL00110
FIL00120
FIL00130
FIL00140
FIL00150
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PROGRAM: GPTHEORY

ROUTINE: APPLY

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SUBROUTINE APPLY
RETURN
END
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APPL0010
APPL0020
APPL0030
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